

The Long, Hard Road Toward an Irish Truce

A Man of Peace and a Man of War Built Trust for a 'Real' Cease-Fire

By John Darnton

LONDON — On an April Saturday in 1993, a journalist was hawking *The Socialist Worker* along Shipquay Street in Londonderry when a neighbor sidled up and said, "Here, you'll never guess who I just saw going into John Hume's house."

The journalist picked up his ears. John Hume, a large bear of a man of uncertain health at 56, a former French teacher turned politician, was the most respected and influential Catholic leader in Northern Ireland.

And the other man? A slender, darkly bearded man who was seen by many as one of the most dangerous men in the North — Gerry Adams, the political head of the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

And so through the subsequent newspaper scoop the world learned about the clandestine discussions. Both men were Catholics and both nationalists who believed in a united Ireland. But one was a man of peace and the other a man of war.

Some day historians may point to that curious dialogue as more than a footnote in the saga ending the 25 years of "troubles" that have blighted Northern Ireland's history.

It ultimately led to "the complete cessation of military operations" announced last week by the Irish Republican Army, a cease-fire that people familiar with the group say is genuine and likely to hold for some time.

"It's real," said a person with contacts inside the IRA. "No question about it — this is a major turning point."

How the turning point came about is a tale of politicians acting like statesmen, of IRA leaders broadening their world view, of bombs making people angry as well as scared, of unexpected world events, like peace in South Africa. And, because it involves Ireland, it is also a tale of lots of talking.

The dialogue between Mr. Hume and Mr. Adams had begun not months earlier, but as Mr. Hume disclosed in an interview at the weekend, years earlier.

There were other factors, too.

There was a mysterious British intelligence agent code-named "Mountain Climber" who reportedly told the IRA that Britain wanted to wash its hands of Northern Ireland. There was a secret back channel for the British government to send and receive messages.

There was a promoter for peace in the form of a boundedly enthusiastic Irish prime minister. And there was a new Democratic president in the United States, beholden to some extent to Irish-American politicians, who promised in his campaign to stir the Irish stew.

Whatever the combination of ingredients, people who have for years followed the IRA and its political offshoot, Sinn Féin, insist that the cease-fire means that the guerrilla organization has for now at least abandoned the campaign of bloodshed and terror for the path of negotiation and political participation.

By the spring of 1993, the IRA had changed immeasurably from the days when it was pursuing its crude "sickening" policy — blow up enough buildings, kill enough soldiers and eventually Britain will throw up its hands in despair and leave Northern Ireland.

Mr. Adams, steeped in Irish nationalism growing up in the Falls Road Catholic slum of Belfast, was a quick thinker, a good orator and a remarkably powerful short story writer who was given to quoting Yeats, especially the line "peace comes dropping slow." He was also a fighter: In the early 1970s, many say, he was in charge of an IRA unit in Belfast.

During the 1970s he was interned with scores of others. Jail served as the IRA's think tank and war college.

In time these younger men from the North replaced the old Southern-based leaders. By 1986, when Mr. Adams was elected head of Sinn Féin, he was producing books and articles arguing that political strategy should be given equal weight to the military struggle.

But seven years later, realists recognized things were at a stalemate.

Even more, Sinn Féin was not an over-

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British soldiers crouching behind an armored personnel carrier on Monday at a checkpoint in West Belfast.

Conservatives At Population Meeting Come Under Attack

Strong Applause Greeted Norway Leader's Call For Legal Abortions

By Barbara Crossette

CAIRO — World leaders opened the United Nations Conference on Population and Development with unexpectedly sharp attacks Monday on religious conservatives who have tried to block an international agreement because it contains references to abortion and the rights of women and adolescents to wider choices in reproductive health care.

The response of many of the delegations was surprisingly positive, dealing at least a temporary psychological setback to the Vatican and Islamic religious scholars.

At the end of the day, Vatican officials said that they were still far from agreement on several outstanding issues, despite a European effort to revise some of the language of an accord intended to establish guidelines for population stabilization over the next two decades.

"The game is still wide open," a senior Vatican official said Monday night, adding that sections on adolescent sexuality and the need for sex education had progressed but needed "some fine tuning."

Vice President Al Gore, who hobbled to the podium on crutches after an operation for a torn Achilles tendon, delivered one of the more conciliatory speeches. After the opening session he told a group of American reporters that he was confident that most disputes with the Vatican would be settled. But he also said he was resigned to the likelihood that the Vatican would not accept the accord.

"They're not going to agree to the final document in any event," he said. "No one should be surprised about that. They have that right. They exercised it in Bucharest 20 years ago; they exercised it in Mexico City 10 years ago. They have other disagreements beyond abortion, including on issues related to contraception."

The toughest language of the day came from Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland of Norway, who accused opponents of the United Nations draft plan of hypocrisy. Stunned the conference, which expected a day of conciliatory messages, she also called for a general legalization of abortion to save women from back-alley operations.

"Morality becomes hypocrisy if it means accepting mothers' suffering or dying in connection with unwanted pregnancies and illegal abortions and unwanted children," she said.

Many delegates and members of non-governmental organizations, apparently ready for bolder action than in the past on women's rights, the population problem, responded with sustained applause. Later, the audience cheered loudly when the prime minister said:

"I have tried in vain to understand how the term 'reproductive health care' can be read as promoting abortion as a means of family planning," she said. "Rarely if ever have so many misrepresentations been used to imply a meaning that was never there in the first place."

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali opened the session by saying that "the future of human society" depended on this conference and on its ability to confront effectively a population explosion in the poorest nations. Mr. Boutros Ghali warned that "indifference and inaction are the real crimes against conscience."

Before the conference began, it was apparent that the issue of population control will no longer be addressed publicly at the United Nations without acknowledging the importance of women and women's rights in making any family planning program work.

President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, the host and conference president, said that the battle for development could not be waged efficiently without improving the living conditions of women. Although under pressure from Islamic militants here,

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U.S. to Leave Rwanda With Several Jobs Still Undone

By R. Jeffrey Smith

WASHINGTON — The emergency U.S. military action to stem famine and disease in Rwanda is scheduled to end this month after fulfilling only some of the tasks outlined by President Bill Clinton and his top advisers at the height of the humanitarian crisis, according to U.S. and international relief officials.

The officials emphasized that the U.S. military's swift and irreplaceable actions had alleviated unspeakable misery and saved thousands of lives. But in a series of interviews, they also expressed disappointment that the Pentagon, with its unsurpassed capability to relieve immense humanitarian crises, had shied away from doing more in Rwanda or staying longer there.

Last month, an internal administration assessment of the military's response to Washington's pledge of assistance to the United Nations declared that there seemed to be a "big discrepancy" between what the government had committed itself to and what it had actually supplied. U.S. officials said last week that the conclusion remained correct.

The discrepancy between the White House's promises and the Pentagon's performance was due to a combination of the administration's reluctance to insist that the military meet each UN task and the military's judgment that the tasks were either too costly, too risky or unnecessary. Senior administration officials who would ordinarily have closely monitored the military's performance were distracted by crises in Cuba and Haiti.

The Rwanda crisis also points up a conflict in using the Pentagon during humanitarian crises: Its resources are unmatched and coveted by relief officials, but Pentagon officials fear that humanitarian missions could escalate into fighting, as in Somalia, and that large-scale humanitarian involvement could detract from the

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Kiosk

Carlos Turns Aside Judge's Questions

PARIS (Reuters) — The accused terrorist Carlos refused to answer a magistrate's barrage of questions about a 1982 Paris bombing on Monday, demanding instead to be freed on grounds that he had been kidnapped, his lawyers said.

During a session lasting almost three hours, the investigating magistrate, Jean-Louis Bruguière, tried to break Carlos's silence at the Palace of Justice in central Paris.

The Venezuelan-born guerrilla, who shot and bombed his way to global notoriety in the 1970s and 1980s, would only repeat: "I will not answer because I have been illegally kidnapped and I demand to be released."

Carlos, 44, whose real name is Illich Ramirez Sanchez, had arrived smiling at Judge Bruguière's offices under tight security.

Dow Jones		Trib Index	
Closed 3885.58		Down 1.01% 116.92	
The Dollar			
London	Mon.	previous close	
DM	1.5543	1.558	
Pound	1.5479	1.546	
Yen	99.25	99.30	
FF	5.3252	5.335	

Britain Rejects Plans for a Multitiered EU

LONDON — Britain rejected on Monday the idea of a "two-speed" European Union, as Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany distanced himself from the idea.

"We certainly don't think that a two-speed Europe is the right way to look at the development of the EU," said a spokesman for Prime Minister John Major of Britain.

France and Germany have proposed a "core" of countries that would set the pace for closer EU integration, with other nations lagging behind as politics and economics dictated.

Mr. Major's spokesman ruled out any

suggestion of "first- and second-class citizens of the EU," insisting that such an idea would be rejected by the majority of member states.

The Italian and Spanish governments last week attacked the proposals, which emerged in an interview given by Prime Minister Edouard Balladur of France and in a document from Germany's governing Christian Democratic Union. The proposals detail an EU inner core of France, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

The EU second rank, which would be made up of Britain, Italy and Spain, would not have to meet all the criteria for Europe-

an monetary union. Other member states with even weaker economies would belong to a third tier.

Mr. Kohl's spokesman, Dieter Vogel, said the chancellor had told Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi of Italy by telephone that he had not endorsed the paper.

"It is not a paper that has been agreed with the government," he said at a press conference. "The chancellor told Berlusconi, as he has told others, that this paper is a contribution by the CDU parliamentary group to the discussion ahead of the review conference in 1996."

A conference of EU heads of government

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At Summer's End, Bad News for Europe

FRANKFURT — For a politician, there is no better way to alienate the electorate than to welcome it back from vacation with talk of raising taxes and cutting social benefits.

That, however, is the unpleasant reality that confronts policymakers across Europe as they begin the legislative season with an agenda dominated by a search for ways to rein in runaway deficits and slash debt without jeopardizing their chances for reelection.

At stake are the political, economic and financial credibility of governments from Rome to Stockholm that face a choice of

alienating voters with higher taxes and spending cuts or risking the wrath of financial markets wise to their increasingly dubious IOUs.

Italy, which already expected a revenue shortfall of 45 trillion lire (\$28 billion) next year, now must come up with 3 trillion lire more to pay interest on government debt as a result of the Bank of Italy's decision in August to raise the country's discount rate half a point, to 7.5 percent.

Belgian bond prices are recovering from the two-year lows to which they fell after a prominent economic research organization cast doubt on the government's ability to reduce the budget deficit. Belgium is a debt leader within the 12-nation European Union, as its debt last year

equaled 129 percent of its gross domestic product.

Sweden's largest insurance company, Skandia AB, sent the kronor into a tailspin in July by announcing it would boycott government bonds until Sweden cut its budget deficit. It reaffirmed that ban Friday, saying the government's latest proposals fall short of what is needed.

Even Germany, which for years had one of the lowest levels of public debt as a percentage of economic activity, is expected to see its debt rise above 60 percent of gross domestic product next year, after the government assumes responsibility for the liabilities of the German railroads and for

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Belgrade Patriarch Blocks Pope's Visit

BELGRADE — The Serbian Orthodox Church, unforgiving of what it sees as the Roman Catholic Church's complicity in the slaughter of Serbs during World War II, quietly blocked plans to bring Pope John Paul II here at the same time as his planned visits this week to Sarajevo and Zagreb.

Politicians and church officials involved in the negotiations said that Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic and the Vatican both favored the Belgrade visit. But Patriarch Pavle, head of the Serbian Orthodox Church, rejected the plan because it would revive bitter memories of the Roman Catholic Church's support for Croatia's puppet Ustase regime under the Nazis, which embarked in 1941 on a policy of genocide or forced religious conversion of Orthodox Serbs in Croatia and Bosnia.

The stance of the Serbian Orthodox Church underscores the fact that the Pope will be stepping on treacherous ground in Sarajevo, not only because of the possible danger to his life, but because Bosnia's war is also a religious one being fought across the lines of the Great Schism that divided the Eastern and Roman churches in 1054 and on territory where religious hatreds flared with extraordinary viciousness during World War II.

Milan Bozic, a Serbian member of Parliament, said: "Several of us went to see the Patriarch recently to ask him to reconsider his stance and accept the idea of an ecumenical Mass in Belgrade symbolizing the reconciliation of the churches, but he insisted that in the name of all the Serbs killed during World War II he would not see the Pope."

Mario Marazziti of the Sant'Egidio community in Rome, a charitable organization close to the Vatican that has been involved in planning the Pope's visit, confirmed that negotiations for a papal visit to Belgrade symbolizing reconciliation had reached an advanced stage.

He said the Serbian church remained unyielding in its anger over the perceived role of the Vatican in the breakup of Yugoslavia, over statements by Pope

John Paul II that appeared to call for punishment of the Serbs for their acts in the Bosnian war and over the Roman Catholic Church's involvement with the Ustase.

The Patriarchate in Belgrade declined formal comment. But Bishop Vasilje, from the Serbian-held, northeastern Bosnian town of Bijeljina, said: "I am not interested in the Pope. To me, he is not a man of God on this earth, urging the Americans to bombard us."

The Serbs were angered by a call from Pope John Paul II "to disarm the aggressor" in Bosnia, an appeal many interpreted as Vatican endorsement of military action against them.

They were also incensed when the Vatican — which was the last state to establish diplomatic relations with the former Yugoslavia when it finally did so in 1996 — moved quickly to recognize Roman Catholic Croatia on Jan. 15, 1992, two days before the European Union acted.

United Nations peacekeepers in Sarajevo

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Miles Apart on Birth Control: Two Asian Neighbors' Policies

By William Branigan

MANILA — In the Philippines, Asia's only Roman Catholic country, the UN population conference in Cairo has inflamed a caustic feud between church and state over birth control.

But in Indonesia, the world's largest Muslim country and a strong backer of the conference, the government is holding up its family planning program as a model for the developing world.

The contrasting experiences of the two countries in trying to limit birthrates illustrate some of the dynamics of population growth in Southeast Asia, a vibrant part of an Asian region that already accounts for 60 percent of the world's population.

In both countries, government plans to attend the Cairo conference have run into opposition from some religious leaders. But Indonesia's authoritarian government has been able to subdue Muslim foes and pursue its widely praised family planning program.

The more democratic Philippines has had to accommodate strong reservations about the conference from the powerful Roman Catholic Church and its political protégés.

With 189 million people, Indonesia is the fourth-most populous nation. Its 24-year-old family planning program, considered the most successful in the Muslim world, has brought annual population growth down from 2.5 percent in the 1970s to 1.6 percent today.

In the Philippines, the population of 66 million is still growing at 2.5 percent a year, one of the highest rates in the region. Due largely to the influence of the Catholic Church, which counts 85 percent of Filipinos as adherents, the use of artificial contraception is the lowest in the region.

In the battle over birth control between church and state, the Philippine church seems to be gaining ground. Fierce attacks have forced the government to defend itself against charges that it favors abortion.

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Newsstand Prices

Andorra	9.00 FF	Luxembourg	60 L.	Fr
Antilles	11.20 FF	Morocco	12 Dh	
Armenia	1.400 CFA	Qatar	8.00 Riels	
Cambodia	1.400 CFA	Réunion	11.20 FF	
Egypt	E.P. 5000	Saudi Arabia	9.00 R.	
France	9.00 FF	Senegal	960 CFA	
Gabon	960 CFA	Spain	300 Ptas	
Greece	300 Dr.	Tunisia	1.000 Din	
Guinea	1.200 CFA	Turkey	T.L. 35,000	
Hong Kong	1.200 CFA	U.A.E.	8.50 Dirh	
India	1.200 CFA	U.S. Mil.	(Eur.) \$1.10	
Jordan	1 JD			
Lebanon	US\$ 1.50			

Segregating Religions at Hebron Shrine Makes No One Happy

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

HEBRON, Occupied West Bank — More than half a year after the Hebron massacre, religious mistrust and nationalist tension still shroud the site of the killings, the shuttered shrine commonly known as the Cave of the Patriarchs.

If anything, suspicions ran deeper than usual, on all sides, as Israelis began to celebrate Rosh Hashanah, the two-day Jewish New Year holiday, which began Monday evening.

Jewish settlers in Hebron, tired of being kept away by soldiers from a shrine that is holy to both Jews and Muslims, petitioned the courts to let them back in for Rosh Hashanah on the ground that they were being denied religious freedom. The judges, focused more on security concerns than civil rights claims, said no.

Other religious Jews have asked that the authorities at least allow a small group to enter during the holiday, a token gesture but an important nationalist statement for them, to affirm Israeli control.

They, too, have been rebuffed, with

the army saying that it does not plan to reopen the cave until October, and then on an experimental basis to test new security measures. For now, worshippers, whether Jewish or Muslim, must settle for praying outside the walls of a compound that Jews also call the Cave of Machpela and that Muslims know as the Ibrahim Mosque. It is venerated by both religions as the burial place of Abraham, or Ibrahim in Arabic.

Critics on the Israeli right accuse the government of foot-dragging to placate the Palestinians. But the army insists that it needs more time to complete security arrangements, including a partition of prayer halls, that it hopes will prevent another catastrophe like the killings last February, in which an Israeli settler fired on worshipping Palestinians, killing 29 and wounding about 125.

"If they really wanted to open it, they could have done it in a week or two," said Israel Zeira, general manager of the Shavei Hebron Yeshiva, a few dozen yards from the shrine. "But this government doesn't understand the importance of the Cave of Machpela

to the Jewish people. It has no Jewish soul. To have no prayers there on Rosh Hashanah is a disgrace for the entire Jewish people."

Palestinian religious and secular leaders have their own grievances. To them, the shrine is a mosque, and Jews have no right to pray there, let alone to install security barriers that a senior Palestinian official, Nabil

Suspensions ran deeper than usual, on all sides, as Israelis began to celebrate Rosh Hashanah.

Shaath, described on a visit to Hebron as "mutilating this place of God." The new Gaza-based Palestinian Authority has lodged a complaint with the United Nations Security Council, and some Islamic groups accuse Israel of trying to turn the shrine into a synagogue. "The Ibrahim Mosque has been a Muslim holy place for 14 centuries," said Sheikh Abdelazim Salhab, head of the Waqf, a council that oversees Is-

lamic sites in the West Bank and East Jerusalem.

"Jews never used it as a synagogue," he said. "We are in charge of that place. If we want to make security arrangements, it is our right, not that of any other people. We consider what the Israelis are doing to be an aggression."

But the Israeli authorities are not about to stop making changes in Hebron, an ever-turbulent city of roughly 100,000 Muslims who surround half a dozen enclaves of 450 Jews.

The government dismisses the idea that Jews may be barred from praying at a site where tradition holds that not only the patriarch Abraham and his wife, Sarah, are buried but also Isaac and his wife, Rebecca, and Jacob and his first wife, Leah. Their tombs are in three halls inside the shrine, each named after a patriarch. Muslims believe Joseph, one of Jacob's sons, is also buried in the complex.

But Israeli officials say that if Jews and Muslims are to worship in the same place, then more must be done to keep the groups apart.

No civilians, the army says, will be

allowed to carry weapons into the shrine when it reopens under the supervision of a new, specially trained unit of the Border Police.

The ban is aimed mainly at Jews living in Hebron and the nearby settlement of Kiryat Arba, home of Baruch Goldstein, who carried out the killings in February. Settlers routinely walk the streets carrying submachine guns, which they say they need for security but which Palestinians call a provocation.

Waqf officials who recently visited the mosque, report, and army officers confirm, that video cameras, metal detectors, and lights are in place, and that sliding doors are being put in to create separate praying areas for the two religions.

On a few specified Jewish and Muslim holidays, no one from the other group will be allowed anywhere inside the complex. Otherwise, the Isaac Hall, where the killings took place, will be reserved for Muslims, officials say. The Abraham and Jacob halls are to be set aside for Jews, a decision that produces charges from Muslims that they have been given less space.

Anti-Semitism Among Germans Is Found at a Postwar Low of 15%

Reuters

BONN — Anti-Semitism in Germany is at a postwar low, with about 15 percent of the population clearly prejudiced against Jews, a leading public opinion researcher said Monday.

Older Germans were more inclined to anti-Semitism than younger ones, and those who attacked Jews or Jewish property most probably act out of a desire to provoke society, Renate Köcher of the Allensbach Institute polling group said.

"It is much less widespread than it ever was," she told Südwestfunk radio in a discussion on anti-Semitism.

"We started analyzing it in 1949," she said. "Every third German was at that time really massively anti-Jewish."

"Through the '50s, '60s and '70s, we saw this get gradually weaker. Now we judge the range of really clear anti-Jewish resentment at about 15 percent of the population. About 8 percent of the population is vehemently anti-Semitic."

The latest wave of anti-Semitic acts appeared to be more an attempt by youths to break a deep-seated taboo than the result of a surge in anti-Jewish thinking, she argued.

"One of the few ways this

society can still be provoked and prompted into a very strong reaction is to stand out with anti-Semitic statements and actions or racist acts," she said.

Germans, because of their past and the worldwide attention that anti-Semitic acts receive, have more inhibitions about anti-Semitism than others, the researcher said. Another Allensbach survey, she said, found that a large majority of Americans would stay friends with someone who said all Jews should be deported from their country, while a large majority of Germans ruled this out. She gave no figures for this poll.

Nigerian Oil Workers Back on the Job

The Associated Press

LAGOS — Thousands of oil workers returned to their jobs Monday, abandoning a two-month strike for democracy as union leaders met to discuss suspending the protest for lack of public support.

The collapse of the strike signaled a victory for General Sani Abacha's military regime and its hard-line tactics.

"We are fully back at work today," said Diji Ekwagbo, spokesman for Shell-Nigeria, which produces more than 50 percent of Nigeria's petroleum.

Hundreds of frustrated oil workers returned to work last week and reports indicated that nearly all of the 100,000-strong petroleum work force were at their posts Monday morning.

Mr. Ekwagbo said he did not know when full production would resume. "The engineers

are moving in to assess our equipment after a long state of disuse," he said.

"We have done our best," Arthur Onoviran, spokesman for one of the striking unions, said Sunday. "We knew when it started that it was up to all Nigerians to save the country and not the oil workers alone."

Workers in the oil industry, which drives Nigeria's economy, went on strike July 4, crippling this nation of 105 million people with fuel shortages.

They demanded that General Abacha surrender power to Moshood K.O. Abiola, the man widely believed to have won the annulled 1993 presidential election.

Mr. Abiola was arrested June 23 after he declared himself president.

The Nigerian Medical Association said Mr. Abiola was critically ill in jail, suffering severe high-blood pressure and pain from neurological and muscular-skeletal ailments.



NEW YEAR'S BEST: A boy wearing curlers at Jerusalem's Western Wall so that his sidelocks will flow for the Jewish New Year, which began at sundown Monday.

WORLD BRIEFS

Palestinians Hold Suspect in Killing

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — The Islamic Jihad group claimed responsibility Monday for killing an Israeli soldier in the Gaza Strip. Palestinian officials said they have arrested a suspect. Gunmen in a car killed the soldier and wounded two others Sunday night near Jewish settlements where Israelis still patrol. The Palestinian police said the suspect was a Palestinian man.

Chechen's Forces Seize Rebel Town

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Forces loyal to General Dzhokar Dudayev, president of Chechnya, seized the rebel stronghold of Argun on Monday after an overnight battle in the breakaway region in southern Russia.

In Moscow, the defense minister, General Pavel S. Grachev, announced that Russian armed forces in districts neighboring Chechnya had been put on alert to stop the conflict from spilling over its borders. Itar-Tass news agency quoted General Grachev as saying that tight controls would be imposed on travel in and out of the territory.

Chinese Dissident Gets 3-Year Term

BEIJING (AP) — A prominent Chinese dissident has been given a three-year labor camp sentence. In response, he has gone on a hunger strike and says he wants to die rather than labor in a coal mining camp, his wife said Monday.

The dissident, Zhang Lin, is the second political dissident in less than a month known to have been given a labor camp sentence. His wife, Ji Xiao, said the police informed Mr. Zhang's sister of the sentence on Sunday.

Sihanouk Calls for Legalizing Rebels

PHNOM PENH (AFP) — King Norodom Sihanouk called Monday on the Cambodian government to consider making the Khmer Rouge legal again to help secure the release of three foreign hostages.

In a letter to his son and co-prime minister Prince Norodom Ranariddh, released by the royal palace Monday, the king suggested the government consider two conditions put forward by the Khmer Rouge's nominal leader, Khieu Samphan, for securing the hostages' release and easing security risks facing foreigners in Cambodia.

The first was "the repeal of the bill which declared the Khmer Rouge outlawed." The second was the reopening of the Khmer Rouge office in Phnom Penh. In return, Sihanouk said the problem of the three foreign hostages "could be solved in the interests of all the world." Jean-Michel Braquet of France, Mark Slater of Britain and David Wilson of Australia were seized July 26.

Correction

Because of an editing error, Nafis Sadik of the UN Population Fund was incorrectly identified in the Monday issue as a man.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Greece Faces Cutbacks in Landings

ATHENS (AP) — The International Air Transport Association has warned Athens that companies may curtail their flights to Greece if there is no quick end to the long delays caused by air traffic controllers, a newspaper has reported.

The association also warned that airlines may cut back on flights through Greek airspace for the same reason, as they were losing large amounts of money because of the work-to-rule protest by Greek air traffic controllers, the newspaper Ta Nea said.

Swissair, encouraged by improved security, has become the 21st airline to resume flights to Beirut International Airport. Swissair halted service 11 years ago. (AP)

Suburban and regional train services in Portugal were partly disrupted Monday when engineers started an indefinite overtime ban to support pay demands, a rail spokesman said. (Reuters)

All Nippon Airways plans to expand its frequent-flyer program with five airlines, including British Airways. (AFX)

How Dialogue Between Man of Peace and Man of War Led to a Cease-Fire in Ireland

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whelming success at the ballot box. In fact, in 1992, Mr. Adams lost his own seat in Parliament — which he had never occupied — to the more mainstream Catholic party, Mr. Hume's Social Democratic and Labor Party.

And terrorism itself backfired from time to time. In March 1993 a bomb turned a metal wastebasket into a deadly shrapnel at a busy mall in Warrington in England, killing two young boys. It caused widespread revulsion, especially in the Irish Republic.

At the same time there was burgeoning terrorism from the other side, the diehard Protestants loyal to Britain. Setting up a mirror structure of small and separate cells, hit squads roamed the streets, killing Catholics at random moments.

The "Provisional" IRA, which came into being in January 1970 to protect Catholic neighborhoods, was powerless to stop it. In reality the British government had reasons for being weary of the conflict. For one thing, the Irish venture was expensive: with all kinds of financial subsidies to the province, compensation payments and the upkeep of security troops and supplies, the draw on the Treasury amounted to between \$4.5 billion and \$6 billion a year.

The intangible costs were impossible to estimate. London's financial district, known as the City, had been decimated by

two bombs, including one in April 1993 that caused some \$750 million in damages.

And then there was a kind of psychic exhaustion. It was impossible to live in London without experiencing the draining burden of the bomb searches at department stores and theaters, the false alarms that shut down the Underground at rush hour, the television images of frightened soldiers in Belfast, the human rights reports castigating British security forces for their treatment of Irish prisoners.

The problem was that successive governments had made it rock-bottom policy not to advocate any change in Ulster's status that went against the wishes of the majority there. And the majority among the 1.6 million — about 950,000 Protestants and 650,000 Catholics — wanted to remain part of Britain.

In the fall of 1993, spokesmen for Prime Minister John Major of Britain began quietly telling journalists that he wanted to put Northern Ireland at the top of his agenda. It was also true that he needed a political lift. His popularity had sunk to the lowest of any prime minister since polling began.

And Mr. Major had another practical consideration. His margin in Parliament was down to 18. For controversial legislation, like bills to insert Britain more deeply into the European Union, he would need the nine votes of the Ulster Unionist Party.

They were in the grasp of James Molyneux, a Protestant

Orangeman from outside Belfast, a 23-year veteran of Parliament. Like all Unionists, Mr. Molyneux's nightmare was that some day a British government would strike a deal with the IRA behind the backs of the Protestants.

Because of him, and because of an innate sense of caution, Mr. Major had to move slowly. The end of 1993 and the beginning of 1994 was a time of soul-searching for the IRA.

There are plenty of self-styled observers of the IRA. But

been dismissed as "pseudo-Brits." Were they not Irish too? What kinds of rights did they have?

Perhaps no voice was as insistent as Mr. Hume's. His secret talks with Mr. Adams did not start in February 1993, as has been widely reported, he said in an interview. They actually began earlier in the 1990s, a resumption of contacts that started and broke off in 1988.

Gradually Mr. Hume, like a scholastic theologian debating the nature of good and evil with

Irish governments. To some extent it served as an impetus to a joint peace initiative that they would launch in December.

But before then, in October, something so shocking happened that everything went on hold. A 23-year-old North Belfast man, posing as a delivery man, carried a package into a butcher shop on Shankill Road.

Some time before, a meeting of loyalists above the shop had disbanded. The package exploded prematurely, killing the IRA deliverer and 10 Protestant men, women and children. In retaliation, loyalist gunmen combed the streets for days, assassinating 13 Catholics.

The next month, November, rumors about surreptitious contacts between the British government and republicans were floating around: so much so that leaders took steps to squelch them. Mr. Major, for example, said the very idea of talking to Mr. Adams "turns my stomach."

So it was more than a little embarrassing when The Observer printed an irrefutable report that a secret back channel had carried messages between the government to Sinn Féin.

It all began, the government said, when Mr. McGuinness approached the authorities with figurative hat in hand to say the fighting was all but over and Sinn Féin wanted advice on how to bring it to an end.

Mr. McGuinness stoutly denied doing any such thing. And in return Sinn Féin trotted out a tale of its own. Beginning in 1981, it said, it had begun meet-

ing in Londonderry with an agent of MI6, the British secret intelligence service.

Contact with the agent, "Mountain Climber," was broken off until the early 1990s, when the agent told them he was retiring but introduced a successor.

This person, said Sinn Féin, had been feeding them a wealth of information, including positions taken by various British Cabinet members. British officials say that any meetings with an agent were unauthorized.

The much-trumpeted "Downing Street declaration," the joint initiative between the British and Irish governments made public Dec. 15, was not so much a peace plan as an enunciation of basic principles.

Strip them away and its essence is a deal: If the IRA renounces violence, then Sinn Féin can be admitted into negotiations about Northern Ireland's future. Each side has to give up something. Britain abandons its policy of not dealing with an organization it publicly denounces as "terrorist" and the IRA relinquishes the bomb and the bullet.

For eight months the IRA demanded "clarification." It insisted on meetings, it wrote letters to President Bill Clinton and Mr. Major. It engaged in some spectacular attacks to prove its muscle — such as firing three dud mortars into London's Heathrow Airport — and it called a three-day cease-fire in April.

After a conference in July, Sinn Féin finally gave its re-

sponse to the declaration. It was widely seen as negative and many assumed the peace initiative was dead in the water.

In fact, Sinn Féin has never accepted the Downing Street declaration — the assertion that any change in the status of Northern Ireland could only come with the consent of most of its people stuck in the craw of the militant grass-roots fighters. But it did accept the deal. Talks in exchange for no violence.

One key person in influencing the acceptance was Prime Minister Albert Reynolds of Ireland.

Along with Foreign Minister Dick Spring of Ireland, he has held out for language more acceptable to the republicans in the documents and statements issued by the two governments.

And through an adviser, a soft-spoken civil servant named Martin Mansergh, he has played a role in passing along information from the Northern republicans to the British and allaying the fears of both sides.

A peace settlement is still a long way off. If and when the parties actually sit around a negotiating table, an arrangement that could satisfy both the Catholic republicans and the Protestant Unionists is difficult to envision.

And there is always the danger that loyalist gunmen will try to provoke retaliation. One assassination of a Catholic occurred the night after the cease-fire went into effect, and Sunday night a bomb went off outside Sinn Féin headquarters in West Belfast.

Correction

In the sponsored supplement about Kansai that appeared in Sept. 2 editions, an article on the Rokko Island City project failed to mention that the development of Rokko Island has been undertaken jointly by Kobe City and the private sector and that Sekisui House Ltd. is the main developer of Rokko Island.



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THE AMERICAS / 'RHETORICAL PRESIDENCY'

Increasingly, Ivory Tower Looks Down on White House

By David S. Broder

Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — When Charles O. Jones saw the TV clip of Bill Clinton pounding the lectern so hard at a health-care rally that the seal of the president clattered to the ground, he took it as a sign that Mr. Clinton is still campaigning so much he has yet to move into the constitutional office to which he was elected.

After recounting the anecdote, Mr. Jones, a University of Wisconsin professor and president of the American Political Science Association, told an association panel in New York that in a real sense, Mr. Clinton "has yet to form his presidency."

"Same verdict as last year," said Princeton's Fred Greenstein. "The jury is still out."

But the jury of academic experts on the presidency is increasingly critical of Mr. Clinton, complaining of a lack of focus in his agenda and a lack of seriousness in his stewardship of government.

Some are drawing larger lessons, arguing that Mr. Clinton's problems suggest that the "rhetorical presidency," oriented to mobilizing public opinion to move the levers of power in Washington, may have ended with the Cold War and the disappearance of the perpetual crisis mentality it engendered.

The association was founded by Woodrow Wilson, and academics in this field retain a tradition of favoring

liberal, activist presidents like Mr. Clinton. But most of their judgments of Mr. Clinton were unflattering.

Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr., the historian and onetime aide to President John F. Kennedy, described Mr. Clinton's free-form White House as "government by bull session."

He said the president, "suffering from the delusion that he can carry Florida in 1996," has given Cuban-Americans more control over foreign policy than any domestic interest group has exercised "since the China lobby in the 1950s." The role of the Congressional Black Caucus in shaping Haiti policy is an equally "ominous development," he said.

Mr. Clinton's own traits work against his success, some of the professors suggested. Mr. Greenstein said Mr. Clinton's "almost unnatural energy, optimism and ebullience" are combined with "an extraordinary lack of self-discipline." The result, he said, is that for Mr. Clinton, "The phrase White House organization is almost an oxymoron."

Taking a more upbeat view, Nelson Polsby of the University of California at Berkeley argued that Mr. Clinton has changed the agenda in Washington as much as President Ronald Reagan did in his first two years and has enjoyed greater success with Congress than the press and public acknowledge.

But Mr. Polsby also blamed Mr. Clinton for "the unprecedented tur-

moil in the four great departments of government, State, Defense, Treasury and Justice," saying the personnel upheavals and policy reverses indicate "the president made those appointments simply on the basis of what he thought were the proper political criteria and did not ask if they could do the job."

Mr. Clinton got higher marks from two female professors who complained

Mr. Clinton's 'almost unnatural energy, optimism and ebullience' are combined with 'an extraordinary lack of self-discipline.'

Fred Greenstein

that the panels on his presidency were virtually monopolized by men.

Beverly Kahn of Fairfield University said there was insufficient attention to "the emphasis on community and citizenship and altruism in the Clinton agenda," an approach she said appealed to women's values but was resisted by the largely male Washington power structure.

Barbara Sinclair of the University of California-Riverside said, "Clinton is

trying to teach the country that freedom is meaningless without the security of the community and the state can provide. You're not free if you can't change jobs without losing health insurance or you can't go to the 7-Eleven without being mugged."

Mr. Clinton, in the view of virtually all the academics, is using the "outsider" approach to the presidency, as did Mr. Reagan and President Jimmy Carter. "His answer to governing," said George C. Edwards 3d of Texas A&M, "is the perpetual campaign."

The tactic is natural for a man who started in Arkansas politics as an attorney general and governor with only a two-year term, Mr. Edwards said. It was reinforced by constant need to expand the popular base of support for his ambitious legislative program.

"What is ironic," he said, "is that a president who seems so skilled has had great difficulty getting public support."

With the notable exception of the North American Free Trade Agreement, none of Mr. Clinton's exercises in public persuasion have had the effect he hoped for, and he has been forced to wheel-and-deal for squeaker victories on Capitol Hill.

Mr. Edwards and some others put the blame on Mr. Clinton's lack of "a focused message." But the view that drew more attention here was the argument that time has run out on that kind of "public presidency."

"The presidency has lost its great prop of popularity, the Cold War," Theodore J. Lowi of Cornell argued, and without that, every domestic fight a president takes on is likely to erode his public support by alienating some constituency group.

Mr. Clinton's problem in pursuing "the rhetorical presidency" is heightened, several scholars said, by the huge budget deficits he inherited from the Reagan-Bush era, which limit his ability to pay for programs that measure up to his own descriptions of the nation's needs.

He also inherited a political culture where words like "bureaucracy," "taxes" and "government" carry huge negative overtones, said Michael Rogin of the University of California at Berkeley.

The Reagan legacy creates a basic political dilemma for Mr. Clinton, some of the professors said. His core support, Mr. Edwards said, has come from traditional Democrats — older New Dealers, minorities, labor unionists and liberals — who hoped Mr. Clinton would fulfill the promise to "reverse the economic policies of the '80s."

But he also campaigned as a "New Democrat," ready to produce leaner, smaller government and "end welfare as we know it." The public remains confused about his real goal, Mr. Edwards said, so he gets little credit when Congress acts on either of those agendas.

Maine Democrats' Sure Thing Fades

Mitchell 'Successor' Struggles And Clinton May Not Help

By R. W. Apple Jr.

New York Times Service

PORTLAND, Maine — Maine was supposed to be a pushover for the Democrats in a year full of electoral travail.

Although several of his colleagues around the country were clearly vulnerable, Senator George J. Mitchell, the majority leader, looked like a sure thing for re-election, having won with 81 percent of the vote in 1988.

Then he decided to retire, and everything fell apart. He endorsed Representative Thomas H. Andrews as his successor, only to see Mr. Andrews fall well behind Representative Olympia J. Snowe, the Republican nominee, in the opinion polls and the money-raising derby.

Mr. Mitchell turned down a Supreme Court nomination so he could concentrate on shepherding health care legislation through Congress, but that effort stalled, further weakening his party's position.

Now, Mr. Mitchell, who assured the White House weeks ago that Mr. Andrews could hold the seat, is desperately scurrying about, seeking cash to help get Mr. Andrews' commercials on television.

Monday, President Bill Clinton briefly interrupted his vacation to fly to Maine for a Labor Day speech at the Bath Iron Works, which makes Aegis destroyers for the navy. In Washington, the speech was described as a bid, in part, to help Mr. Andrews.

But that is Washington, and this is Maine.

In Maine, people seemed surprised, if not miffed, that the president was coming. Craig Brown, the Andrews campaign manager, said Friday: "We weren't consulted on this. The White House didn't call at all until 20 minutes ago. They cooked it up on their own."

Christian Potholm, a pollster at Bowdoin College in Brunswick, said that his polls showed Ms. Snowe about 15 percentage points ahead. He, too, expressed mystification at the Clinton visit.

"In 20 years, I have never seen a politician in this state who could transfer popularity," Mr. Potholm said. "No president, no governor, no senator. Our tradition is just the opposite: stubborn independence."

But at least Mr. Andrews is not running away from Mr. Clinton, as some candidates are. In one widely quoted comment, Kathy Karpan, the Democratic candidate for governor in Wyoming, told the Casper Star-Tribune: "Why be cute about it? Of course he's a liability."

As the fall campaign begins, with almost three dozen Senate seats on the line, the Democrats face the possibility of losing a net total of seven seats and thereby relinquishing their majority. And even if they do not do that badly on Nov. 8, they seem likely to suffer enough losses to complicate the president's job substantially.

Mr. Andrews, a brilliant organizer who has often beaten the odds before, is under attack for two things he has done in Washington. In May, he voted for a ban on assault weapons, while Ms. Snowe voted against it, although she supported the crime bill that included the provision on a crucial vote two weeks ago.

In 1989, Mr. Andrews concluded that it was futile to try to block the closing of Loring Air Force Base, in depressed northern Maine, and said so, when others, including Ms. Snowe and Mr. Mitchell, fought on.

In this year of disenchantment with politicians, Mr. Andrews has fought back via a nine-day swing through the state by describing those actions as signs of courage and willingness to defy the establishment.

"Tom may be able to turn it around once his television gets going," said Harold C. Pachios, a Portland lawyer who is one of Mr. Mitchell's closest associates, "but right now you'd have to say Olympia is pretty dominant."

And in a state where the National Rifle Association commands a huge following, the vote on assault weapons clearly hurt Mr. Andrews.

Brief U.S.-Cuba Talks Show Impasse Remains

Serious Differences on Ending Exodus

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — U.S. and Cuban officials adjourned their talks on stopping the flood of boat people to Florida after 50 minutes Monday, an indication they remain deadlocked.

David Johnson, spokesman for the U.S. delegation said he expected talks to resume Tuesday but cautioned against "premature speculation on the outcome." He said Sunday that the differences between the two sides were significant.

In Havana, Foreign Minister Roberto Robaina said the talks were "stalled, with no positive signals to note."

A first group of Cuban refugees was expected on Monday to reach Panama, which agreed the previous day to accept up to 10,000 Cubans to relieve overcrowding at the U.S. base at Guantánamo Bay, Cuba. News of the agreement led to weekend rioting among Haitian refugees at Guantánamo.

The United States has proposed expanding legal Cuban

immigration, perhaps to about 20,000 people a year.

But Cuba's chief delegate, Ricardo Alarón, told the New York Times that the U.S. proposal was inadequate.

Only about 2,700 Cubans are expected to get U.S. immigration visas this year. More than 30,000 have left Cuba aboard rafts and boats this year, most of them in the past month.

In recent days, the Coast Guard has picked up an average of 1,000 Cubans each day.

The United States reportedly rejected a Cuban proposal to grant entry to at least 100,000 Cubans in exchange for Havana's clamping down on the illegal exodus.

In Panama, work was expected to end Monday on the first 2,500-bed tent block for Cubans from Guantánamo Bay. It will be the United States' first third-country detention center to ease crowding among the more than 20,000 Cubans detained at Guantánamo.

News of the Panama decision to take the Cubans led to Sunday's rock-throwing demonstration by about 50 Haitian refugees at Guantánamo.

Refugees broke through the perimeter of the camp where they are being detained. Six soldiers were injured, and one Haitian teenager was flown to Miami for treatment of a skull fracture, said Major Rick Thomas, director of the joint information bureau on the base. "They were angry that Panama was allowing Cuban migrants to get safe haven there," Major Thomas said.

In Paramaribo, Suriname and U.S. authorities said Monday that the first of a total 2,500 Haitian refugees granted asylum would start arriving Friday. (Reuters, AP)



Marines finishing up a tent city, destined to be home to 10,000 Cuban refugees, at a U.S. base near the Panama Canal.

U.S. Bishop Warns Clinton of Catholic Backlash on Abortion

By John F. Harris

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Roman Catholic hierarchy escalated its conflict with President Bill Clinton when a leading U.S. bishop warned that unless the administration abandoned its support of abortion rights, there will be "a powerful incentive to American Catholics to walk away from the Democratic Party as well as the Clinton administration."

The comment came from Bishop James McHugh, who heads the Camden, New Jersey, diocese and is a Vatican representative to this week's United Nations population conference in Cairo.

"This administration has taken the most forthright stand on behalf of abortion on demand," Bishop McHugh said. "I think that Catholics are tiring of it."

Bishop McHugh's comments, on NBC's "Meet the Press," drew a muted response from Vice President Al Gore, the senior administration official in Cairo, appearing on the same program.

"I don't agree with his characterization" of Mr. Clinton as the most vociferous abortion-rights president, Mr. Gore said. "I respect his beliefs, but we differ on issues" such as contraception and abortion rights.

Bishop McHugh's sharp words and Mr. Gore's response echoed previous episodes in a dispute that has been brewing for weeks between the Clinton administration and Catholic leaders.

Two weeks ago Mr. Gore, in an effort to defuse tension, praised the Pope and declared emphatically, "The United States has not sought, does not seek, and will not seek an international right to abortion."

The Vatican's senior spokesman responded by accusing Mr. Gore of misrepresenting the U.S. position in Cairo.

William Ryan, a spokesman with the U.S. Catholic Conference, said Bishop McHugh wasn't offering an official position of the church in his criticism of the Clinton administration.

Even so, Mr. Ryan said, "the U.S. bishops certainly think of him as their representative" on population issues.

While Mr. Gore shied from confrontation Sunday with Catholic leaders, some other Democrats were more aggressive in reply.

"These threats aren't new," said Tony Coelho, a senior adviser to the Democratic National Committee, adding, "Most of the leaders of the church opposed Clinton in the last election."

On issues such as contraception and women's rights, Mr. Coelho said, opinion surveys show that the Catholic "hierarchy has a great deal of problems with its own parishioners."

Rather than fighting with clerics, he said, Democrats will try to focus instead on areas of agreement with the church, such as programs to help the poor and elderly.

Away From Politics

● About 400 defenders of the Confederate flag sang "Dixie" and carried hundreds of the flags down the main street of Hilton Head Island, South Carolina, after the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People brought nearly 1,000 people out the day before to protest the flag's position of honor at the state capitol. South Carolina is the only state to fly the Confederate flag above its statehouse.

● Seventy percent of the 50 largest school districts in the United States have installed metal scanners to detect firearms, up from 25 percent two years ago, according to the National School Safety Center. But preventive measures are becoming the norm. "There is no school district now that is immune," said a spokesman for a school safety and law enforcement association.

● In California, every one of the 384 men and four women awaiting execution as of July 1 was too poor to hire his own attorney and settled for a state-appointed lawyer, said a spokesman for the state Judicial Council. Nationwide, there is no systematic study of the 2,700 condemned prisoners' finances, but a resident scholar at the American Enterprise Institute in Washington said: "I don't know of any affluent people who have been sentenced to death."

● The space shuttle Discovery is slated to blast off Friday on a nine-day mission, during which astronauts will fly free in space with no lifeline to the shuttle, for the first time in a decade.

● An early-morning shooting at an after-hours club in Detroit left four men dead and two injured, police said.

POLITICAL NOTES

President Works Labor Day

BATH, Maine — With wind and rain whipping down on 1,000 flag-waving iron workers, President Bill Clinton demanded stronger alliances between employees, employers and government in a Labor Day address opening a contentious political season.

"We cannot afford in a global economy to be divided again — government and business and workers fighting each other all the time," Mr. Clinton said at the Bath Iron Works shipyard, a 110-year-old company adapting to post-Cold War military cutbacks with the help of its unions and the federal government. With a towering new destroyer providing the backdrop, Mr. Clinton declared: "We can rebuild this economy on the strength of your example."

Interrupting his Martha's Vineyard vacation, he said Labor Day is a 100-year-old tradition designed "to celebrate the dignity of work, its importance in our lives, and to have that last, long weekend before school starts again — and we all go back to work full time." (AP)

Clinton's Plaint: It's the Press

WASHINGTON — Labor Secretary Robert B. Reich is frustrated, and does not mind letting off steam when asked why he thinks his boss is not getting credit for the nation's recovery.

Mr. Reich cannot understand why President Clinton's approval ratings are sinking even while he presides over a robust economic turnaround that has generated 4.1 million new jobs since January 1993. On his second Labor Day in office, the president is ahead of the pace needed to live up to his promise of

generating 8 million jobs in his four-year term; that growth has come at a time when inflation remains under control and the federal budget deficit is plunging.

"Why isn't he getting credit? You tell me," Mr. Reich demands, adding, "The negative press coverage of the president has been at the heart of it." (LAT)

Federal Unions Hail the Chief

WASHINGTON — Leaders of the three largest federal employee unions have praised the Clinton administration for setting a new tone in federal labor relations.

At a briefing, the three union presidents — John N. Sturdivant of the American Federation of Government Employees, Robert M. Tobius of the National Treasury Employees Union and Sheila K. Velasco of the National Federation of Federal Employees — also called for new laws to create a more flexible hiring system, to revamp job classifications and pay structures and to improve efforts to evaluate employee performance.

The administration hopes to have a civil service package ready for Congress this year. The union leaders said congressional support for overhauling civil service laws would be necessary to sustain the progress made in the first year of Vice President Al Gore's "reinventing government" initiative. (WP)

Quote/Unquote

Mr. Reich, the labor secretary, in an interview: "The notion that we're creating a bounty of bad jobs is a myth. Most new jobs are good jobs. The problem is that the jobs that remain for workers without skills or with the wrong skills are becoming grimmer and grimmer." (LAT)

Brazil Swiftly Replaces Finance Minister

Los Angeles Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — Hoping to avoid a major interruption in Brazil's effort to get its economy on track, President Itamar Franco has named a new finance minister a day after the former minister resigned after statements that he used his office to aid a government-backed presidential candidate.

Ciro Gomes, governor of the northeastern state of Ceara and the sixth finance minister since Mr. Franco took office in 1992, said the programs and staff of his predecessor, Rubens Ricuperio, would continue unchanged.

"I arrive as an admirer of Mr. Ricuperio," Mr. Gomes said from Fortaleza, the state capital. "Ricuperio is a profound example of dignity and how to be a Brazilian of great moral stature, a man who is devoted to the cause of his nation."

Mr. Ricuperio resigned Saturday after being heard by television viewers, in what he thought was an off-microphone comment, that he slanted economic statistics to aid Fernando Henrique Cardoso, Mr. Franco's choice as the next president.

Financial observers greeted Mr. Gomes' appointment with surprise. Most financial and political analysts had expected the president to name Pedro Malan, the central bank president, or Edmar Bacha, a Cardoso economic adviser who helped him design the country's new economic plan.

"It's a surprise," said Alvaro Augusto Vidigal, president of the São Paulo stock market. "But Gomes is a good name, a respectable name."

Mr. Gomes, 36, will be in charge of steering the country's two-month-old effort to stop the runaway inflation that has plagued Brazil for nearly two decades. Since the introduction of the plan and a new currency July 1, inflation has fallen from 50 percent a month in June to 5 percent in August.

Opposition candidates, particularly Luiz Inácio da Silva of the Workers' Party, have been claiming for weeks that the government was diverting funds and using other measures to help Mr. Cardoso, who has gone from 20 points behind in polls to more than 20 points ahead in less than two months.

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Herald Tribune

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Now That Serbia Wants Out

Bosnia's Serbs have overwhelmingly rejected the Bosnia peace plan put forward by the Americans, Russians and Europeans. Unexpectedly and strikingly, however, their erstwhile patrons in Serbia proper are tightening the screws of a blockade to make them accept it. Serbia wants out, international sanctions are hurting it deeply. This is why the Communist-turned-nationalist Serbian leader, Slobodan Milosevic, risks the wrath of Bosnia's Serbs and his own hyper-nationalist opposition. To restore a normal national life, he is prepared to repudiate the vision of a Greater Serbia — all of the former Yugoslavia's Serbs under one roof, led by him — that impelled him to gin up the Balkan wars in the first place.

That the Serbian leader now embraces the peace plan does not make it any more palatable to Bosnia's Muslim-led government. But what the Muslims must ask themselves now is whether they will ever again have an ally so useful as, in these circumstances, Slobodan Milosevic. His support for the peace plan may be self-serving but it contributes to weakening the Muslims' leading foe. For the Muslims to ignore his overture is to invite him or

a successor to return to war-policy orthodoxy in support of the Bosnian Serbs.

As usual, the United States is a step or two behind the Balkan action. Most of those Americans still tracking Bosnia's agony appear to be hung up on the Washington and allied tug of war over whether and under what terms to consider lifting the arms embargo on the Bosnian government. But the more urgent question is how to exploit the window of opportunity opened up by a crack in Mr. Milosevic's blockade of the Bosnian Serbs. A clear view is required: The blockade is a more effective lever than any foreseeable Muslim military surge is likely to be.

The policy implications of dealing with someone like Mr. Milosevic are difficult. One is that lifting the arms embargo on the Muslim-led Bosnian government will end up undercutting Serbia's blockade of the Bosnian Serbs. A second is that the best way to keep that blockade in force is to start lifting the United Nations' economic sanctions on Serbia. These are the bitter choices that the Balkan mess thrusts, right now, upon others who would be constructive.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Congressmen as Curators?

One troubling legacy of the Reagan and Bush administrations was the so-called "culture wars," in which members of Congress tried to throttle scholarly and artistic expression by politicizing government support for the arts and humanities. The National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities were both severely damaged by the partisan tampering. A hangover from this period is the presumption that Congress should decide what art is hung on gallery walls and what versions of history are depicted in government-funded films and museum exhibitions. Some congressmen threaten to withdraw government funding for cultural activity that becomes controversial or offends a given constituency's point of view.

The Smithsonian Institution finds itself at just such a juncture owing to protests about a proposed exhibition marking the 50th anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Set to open next summer, it is entitled "The Last Act: The Atomic Bomb and the End of World War II." Veterans' groups have found fault with it, and two dozen members of Congress complained to Robert McCormick Adams, the Smithsonian's secretary, that it depicts the Americans as aggressors and the Japanese as victims because it does not give adequate justification for the bombing. That was not the exhibition's original purpose; initially it focused on what happened when the bombs struck the Japanese cities. But after the protests it was expanded to include the bloody fighting in the Pacific, which preceded the decision to bomb.

That was a good idea. Any treatment of the war that includes only the last six months, and the nuclear bombing itself, is by its very nature far too narrow. Mar-

tin Harwit, the director of the National Air and Space Museum, acknowledges as much. But Representative Peter Blute, Republican of Massachusetts, is still not satisfied. He demands that the exhibition "undergo a massive revision or rewrite."

The Smithsonian is the premier cultural institution in the United States; surely it can find a way to incorporate various criticisms without line-by-line supervision from members of Congress who are neither historians nor curators. The problem with endless tampering by Congress is that some critics will not be satisfied with anything short of complete vilification of the Japanese and uncritical glorification of the American war effort. What is needed is a balanced accounting of the political and military considerations that went into President Harry Truman's decision. There has been an unresolved half-century debate about the morality of that decision. Any fair exhibition should reflect both the content of the debate and its unresolved nature. To reflect on the brutality of war in general and this bombing in particular does not detract from the heroism of American troops nor the historic importance of winning an atomic arms race that the United States and its allies had no choice but to join and win.

The Smithsonian would probably have worked its way to a more balanced exhibition without pressure from Congress. In fact, months before Congress intervened, Mr. Harwit wrote to his curators telling them that the exhibition was one-sided. That is how the process ought to work: curators propose, review committees advise, the exhibition gradually comes into focus. That process was short-circuited by the protests, but it is not too late to get it back on track.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Minority Rights in Quebec

In a world full of conflicts between groups asserting rights to self-determination and cultural autonomy, the struggle over whether Quebec should remain part of Canada or go off as an independent, French-speaking country is one of the brighter spots. Difficult though the Quebec question is for Quebecers and Canadians (and those who regard themselves as both), the fact remains that except for a brief period of terrorism in the late 1960s, this has been a remarkably civilized battle carried out through democratic elections. Words, arguments and votes, not bullets, have been the weapons of choice. This is an achievement whose importance should not be underrated in light of the alternatives presented in Rwanda and Bosnia.

But the Quebec case is also serving to underline how hard it is to adjudicate just which minorities have which rights relative to whom. The issue was brought forward last week by leaders of Quebec's native people — among them the Huron, the Mohawk and the Cree — who are deeply worried about what their future would be inside an independent Quebec. The native groups inside Quebec worry over how their rights might be protected in an independent Quebec and also what their relationship would be with other native people in the rest of Canada.

Jim Sinclair, the head of the Congress of Aboriginal Peoples, put the issue starkly at a meeting of provincial premiers when he declared: "I think Quebec is setting up another Berlin Wall and we're going to need passports to get in and out of Quebec. We've got a real menu for civil disobedience — separation."

The separatist Bloc Québécois, which has been leading in the polls for Quebec's Sept. 12 provincial elections, would tell Mr. Sinclair that his fears are unwarranted. The separatists have been careful to talk about all the ties that they hope to keep with the rest of Canada and of their strong inclination toward free trade and free movement. Nonetheless, the controversy underscores the complexity of protecting conflicting group rights along with individual rights.

The French speakers of Quebec are a minority within Canada but a strong majority in Quebec. Quebec's English speakers are in the reverse situation, a majority in their country but a minority in their province. The native people are in a minority in the country as a whole but have found Canadians relatively well disposed toward their rights in recent years. Would an independent Quebec, asserting newly found rights, be less disposed to the Huron, the Mohawk and the Cree? Would the native groups seek separation from a newly separated Quebec? These are just a few of the urgent questions that the separatists will face if they win the elections and push forward with plans to hold a referendum on independence.

Quebecers themselves seem torn by the complexities. The separatists have lost some ground in the polls, and Quebecers tell the pollsters that even if they do elect the separatists to secure change in their provincial government, they might still vote against independence. The election of a separatist government will mark only the beginning of a very long argument.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Let's Hear, Too, About What America Has Accomplished

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — The American public, media and political leadership seem to be in short supply of perspective. We let ourselves be pecked to death by the ducks of the urgent instead of admiring the soaring eagles of the important.

Washington obsesses on the minutiae of what Roger Altman did not tell Al D'A-mato and barely notices, much less cele-

There are perils to acting as if things are worse than they are.

brates, withdrawal of the last Russian and American soldiers from Germany, an event that ends World War II and the Cold War.

For five years the world as a whole has steadily become more secure, more democratic and more prosperous. Yet the news and opinion pages in America are filled with accounts of a summer of national discontent. There is a crisis in race relations caused by a double murder in Brentwood, California; a new breakdown of cooperative government over crime and health care; and whispers of a president's uncontrollable fury at the raw deal he thinks he gets from Congress and the press. Foreign policy sages warn that the retreat

of the Russian army from Central Europe is a trick to sabotage NATO. Wise men in the administration foolishly claim that the fate of democracy in the Western Hemisphere depends on the ousting of Haiti's junta.

Certainly there is no shortage of problems at home and abroad: the unsettled Caribbean, nuclear proliferation, ethnic wars on Russia's periphery and unforgivable atrocities in Bosnia and Rwanda. They demand sustained attention.

But they should be measured against the amazing positive changes in world affairs that still roll out of the collapse of the Soviet empire and the terrorist networks it supported. The Irish Republican Army's acceptance of a temporary cease-fire, like the Palestinian-Israeli peace accord, is an outgrowth of that collapse.

This week is a good moment for Americans to focus on accomplishments and opportunities, however unpredictable the future has become. On Thursday, U.S., British and French troops will duplicate the Aug. 31 Russian withdrawal from Berlin, ending the 49-year occupation begun by Hitler's defeat.

The Americans, British and French can

take pride in the role they played in helping the Germans create a democratic, peaceful and highly prosperous republic. The Allied troops come home able to report with honesty: Mission accomplished.

For the Red Army, occupation was the continuation of war by other means. Behind them the retreating Russian troops leave nothing of value, morally or materially. Their creation, East Germany, has been erased from the map in a blink of history's eye. It lasted longer than Hitler's promised 1,000-year Reich, but it met a similar fate.

President Boris Yeltsin went to Berlin and put the best face he could on this humiliation. He voiced no apologies for the Cold War exploitation of Germany. But he did in Russia's name "rejoice" in the country's unification and in a "final reconciliation" between the reborn nations of Germany and Russia.

That is a development worth watching as well as celebrating. Mr. Yeltsin made explicit his desire for Germany and Russia "to create a new security architecture" in Europe through joint diplomacy. His emphasis on Russian-German cooperation in his Berlin speech matched President Bill Clinton's offer in July to make Germany America's primary partner in world affairs.

There is now an air of competition be-

tween Washington and Moscow over Germany, a development that pessimists will see as confirming their worst fears about Russian neo-imperialism. But that ignores how profoundly the nature of that competition has changed. It no longer involves massed armies and nuclear weapons pointed at each other across Germany's middle. It is a political, peaceful competition that Germany is mature enough to manage.

Presidents get in trouble believing that things are better than they seem. George Bush went through a presidency and a recession believing that. But there are perils to acting as if things are worse than they are, as Mr. Clinton does at times. For one thing, it rubs off on the national mood.

President Clinton came back from his July trip to Germany steaming because it had not been covered fully or adequately by the American press. He may be right. But he should focus instead on the solid accomplishments of American leadership in ending the division of Europe, and on what he achieved on his own trip, rather than on the immediate impression he made back home. He should not confuse ducks and eagles.

A little perspective would do a lot to make this White House, and this country, feel and perform better.

The Washington Post.

For Everyone's Well-Being, Tackle the Population Crisis Now

By James P. Grant

The writer is executive director of Unicef.

NEW YORK — We must not allow controversy to engulf this week's International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, losing an historic opportunity to develop ways of tackling the population crisis to the benefit of all.

The draft action program prepared for the conference could, if adopted, reap the fruits of two decades of deepening understanding of population growth. It does not regard population problems as merely a question of numbers that must be reduced through family planning. It recognizes that only a holistic approach can break the grip of poverty on the bottom third to half of society and slow population growth while sustaining democracy and human rights.

Strategies of development that involve rather than marginalize the poor, create productive and remunerative work for the vast majority and meet basic human needs have become not only a moral minimum for civil-

ization but a practical minimum for ensuring its survival.

Aiming population programs at people's needs, especially those of women and children, rather than at demographic targets will accelerate this new development.

It is impossible to talk about population without talking about children. A quarter million will come into the world today, and a quarter million will die this week from poverty and neglect. Improving child survival rates slows, rather than accelerates, population growth: as child death rates decrease, parents have become confident that their first children will survive and have smaller families.

A draft study presented recently at Harvard's Center for Population and Development suggests that achieving the goals of the 1990 World Summit for Children, including a one-third reduc-

tion in deaths under age 5 by the year 2000, would contribute to a world population that is lower than the lowest UN projections.

The Cairo conference's recognition of the centrality of women — their health, education, employment and social status — is crucial. The draft program captures the simple truth that there will be no sustainable development, no stabilization of population, no solution to environmental problems or true democracy as long as half the world's population is the subject of gross discrimination and abuse.

Most importantly, the emerging Cairo consensus avoids blaming the poor, especially poor women, for having too many children. Instead of coercion, any new approach to population policy must broaden the rights, opportunities and choices of women. When women receive proper

health care, especially during pregnancy and childbirth, and are encouraged to breast-feed, fertility rates decline, births are spaced, and family size becomes a more conscious choice.

Pursuing opportunities to protect the health, nutrition, and education of women and children in the developing world is one of the most immediately available and affordable ways of defeating the downward spiral of poverty, population growth, and environmental degradation, which feed off each other, leaving strife and instability in their wake.

These actions are achievable within a decade or two. They are the historic challenge of the last phase of the 20th century, and are vital to laying the foundation for more balanced development in the 21st century.

To carry them out, the model funds required to implement the strategies and meet the goals established in the Cairo Program of Action must be made available quickly, with no strings attached.

International Herald Tribune.

The UN Needs a Standing Force, and Gurkhas Could Do the Job

By Brian Farrell and Christopher Lingle

SINGAPORE — Since the collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War, military forces wearing the blue berets of the United Nations have increasingly been called upon to intervene in trouble spots around the world. The seemingly endless series of crises from Haiti to Bosnia-Herzegovina pose a serious challenge for the only body with a mandate to carry out the will of the global community.

While there is no shortage of goodwill or strong words in reaction to conflict in places such as Rwanda, too often international action is too little or too late. Without a swift and decisive response from the outside, a crisis arising from a breakdown of civil authority can easily lead to humanitarian catastrophe. Inaction by the world community amounts to appeasement, even though it may be unintentional.

The problem stems from the lack of a standing military force under UN command. A solution would be to put together a contingent of Gurkha professional soldiers from Nepal who are particularly well-suited for such missions.

Burtos Burtos Ghali, the UN secretary-general, is trying to improve the ability of the world body to react to crises that do not require commitment of massive forces or involve acute geopolitical complications. In April 1993, he established a planning team made up of seven military officers seconded from their national armed

forces. Their mandate is to plan and organize a UN standby force based on troop contributions by member states.

Twenty-one countries are reported to have committed soldiers and/or equipment to the reserve force and more may follow. The aim is to get an accurate idea of the units that could be brought together in rapid response to a crisis.

However, the plan is seriously flawed. It does not deal with the basic question of whether the force will be able to assemble and move to wherever it is needed quickly enough. Nor does it take account of the slow way in which governments involved reach agreement on the actual deployment of the UN forces or what to do if some of the promised national troops are ultimately withheld. Most importantly, the United Nations must be confident that the troops provided will be good enough to do the job and able to work well with each other.

Instead of trying to assemble a multinational rapid response contingent, the United Nations should have a standing force trained, armed, equipped and ready to go. The ground forces of a major power should not be involved, because that raises too many political hurdles in too many places, producing disruptive consequences for any peacekeeping or peacekeeping effort.

The Gurkhas are ideally suited to take

on an emergency reaction role. They are superb professional soldiers long accustomed to service for an authority other than the leaders of their homeland. Since 1816, Gurkhas have served with great distinction in the British and later Indian armies, and they continue to do so. At present, most British Gurkhas are based in Hong Kong and the sultanate of Brunei. With the return of Hong Kong to China in 1997, the Gurkhas will no longer be required in the British Army.

The legal and diplomatic arrangements under which individual Nepalese serve the British and Indian governments could easily be replicated for the United Nations. A minimum of 5,000 troops would be needed for the force to be credible and to give it the flexibility to answer more than one call at a time. Garrisoning costs and logistics would probably limit the number of troops to a maximum of 15,000.

Based on past experience, it is unlikely that Nepal would try to interfere in the UN chain of command for Gurkha troops or demand the evacuation of the force in the face of mounting casualties. The presence of Nepalese soldiers would also be unlikely to provoke antagonistic reactions based on nationality. Indeed, the formidable reputation of Gurkhas as impartial fighters might well help to defuse tense situations.

Nonetheless, such a proposal raises challenges that many governments are reluctant to confront. If a Gurkha force is assembled and used, the United Nations would be taking a large step toward acting as an independent, supranational body. The force could only be used if the major powers on the UN Security Council supported its intervention. And only the United States is capable of providing the airlift the force would need to reach trouble spots and operate there as long as necessary.

Once its job was done, the United Nations would almost certainly have to take control of the territory in question for an indeterminate time. This raises fundamental questions about the role of the United Nations in building a new world order.

It is time these questions were confronted. Improvised multinational military contingents are simply too slow to assemble and pose too many political and operational problems. A viable alternative must be found. Pragmatism must be allowed to outweigh cynical objections that Western governments seek the political benefits of putting Gurkhas at risk in chaotic situations in place of their own soldiers.

Mr. Farrell is a military historian and Mr. Lingle an economist teaching at the National University of Singapore. They contributed this personal comment to the International Herald Tribune.

The Challenge for a New Phase of America's Civil Rights Movement

By Bob Herbert

NEW YORK — Things are not likely to get much worse. There isn't much that is worse than a society that pretends to be civilized and free while brutalizing its elders and slaughtering its young.

At the end of August came the astonishing news that a black man had put his hands on Rosa Parks. Some moral cipher, reeking of alcohol, had invaded the home of the 81-year-old mother of the civil rights movement, had pummeled her until she gave up her money, and then fled, leaving her bruised and shaken but no less stoic and dignified than in 1955 when a bus driver in Montgomery, Alabama, told her to get up and give her seat to a white person and she softly replied that no, there would be no more of that.

Our grief and shame are the residue of the lessons we blacks have managed not to learn from Mrs. Parks. We brought into her defiance. Oh yes, we liked that so

much we made it fashionable. By the mid-1960s defiance had swept the land. But we never mastered the inner strength, the core values and the self-respect that gave her defiance such power.

The consequences have been tragic in the extreme. Last week came the news that a 14-year-old girl on Chicago's South Side had been murdered by an 11-year-old boy. He was then murdered himself, apparently by members of his own gang.

We are in the dark night of the post-civil rights era. The wars against segregation have been won, but we are lost. With the violence and degradation into which so many of our people have fallen, we have disgraced the legacy of Rosa Parks.

"I had never been hit in that manner in my life," Mrs. Parks said. It was a comment that once would have been inconceivable.

It is expected that [the Cairo conference on world population] will have a consensus approving abortion as a means of birth control, denial of the importance of the family as the basic unit of society and putting a lot of pressure on the developing nations, like my own, Guatemala, to promote population control programs which have already proved intrusive, unnecessary and dangerous.

If the United States had a wonderful example of morality . . . and your statistics showed that you have the lowest incidence of teen births, that you have the lowest amount of abortions, that you have the lowest amount of venereal disease, then I think it would be fantastic for the United States to impose these good values on the rest of the world.

But if you have the worst record, the highest number of abortions per capita, the highest number of divorces, the highest amount of venereal diseases, why, for God's sake, why do you want to expand this to the rest of the world?

— Mercedes Arzu Wilson, of the National Committee of the Catholic Campaign for America, speaking at a press conference in Washington, as quoted by The Washington Post.

So America has white children killing white children, and it has a crazy man with a rifle committing murder in New York's Rockefeller Center, and in general it has a society drenched in violence, physical and otherwise. But the problems at the moment are most acute and most deadly among African-Americans.

The most effective solutions will have to come from African-Americans. When Rosa Parks decided, beneath the looming presence of J.P. Blake, that she had had enough, she taught the entire

country a lesson. Now it is time for new leadership to arise and say, again, enough.

It is time to grab the felons and the freaks and let them know in the most forceful terms possible that they will not be allowed to capture the soul of black America.

That is the primary challenge of the next phase of the civil rights movement. It is the way to recapture the high ground, to salvage the children, and to teach the country once again a great and valuable lesson.

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Case of Blackmail?

NEW YORK — Mrs. Glascock yesterday (Sept. 4), in Court, said that Senator Stewart had drugged her and then outraged her in his office. The Senator says the woman is carrying on "a badger game." Our despatches last reported that Mr. Charles I. Glascock was suing for a divorce, naming Senator Stewart, to whom it was alleged his wife had applied for a clerical position, as the correspondent. Senator Stewart declared that the whole case was got up for purposes of blackmail, and suggested that Mr. Glascock was backed by the wicked gold men of the East.

1919: Austrian Question

PARIS — Despatches from Bâle indicate that the German Government has sent to the Peace Conference a reply to the ultimatum demanding a modification of the clauses in the German Constitution which open the door to future union with Austria. Germany is prepared to make it clear that the clauses in question are inapplicable so long as the Council of the League of Nations has not approved any modification of Austria's status. Germany also declares that the threat to extend occupation of her territory, contained in the ultimatum, is "a deeply regrettable act of violence."

1944: War on Bulgaria

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] Russia tonight (Sept. 5) declared war on Bulgaria, bluntly asserting that the so-called "neutrality" of the Sofia government was only a cloak to cover continuing aid to Germany. The Soviet declaration was made with the knowledge of Great Britain and the United States.



International Herald Tribune

ESTABLISHED 1897

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U.S. Advertising Office: 63 East Ave., London W.C.2, Tel. (071) 836-4802, Fax (071) 340-2254.
S.A. au capital de 1.500.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 752021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337
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OPINION

The Vatican's Spokesman Should Mind His Manners

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — If there has been one unequivocal campaign promise that the Clinton-Gore administration has kept from the start, it is on a woman's right to choose abortion. That applies abroad, too. Clintonites have reversed 12 years of Reagan-Bush policies denying aid dollars to countries where abortion is included in birth control.

They promised and delivered; that's democracy. But then, in the run-up to the UN population conference in Cairo, advocates of abortion rights went a bridge too far. Trickily avoiding the A-word, U.S. sharpshooters a UN statement calling for governments to provide "reproductive rights" including "fertility regulation" and "pregnancy termination" throughout the world — as if new verbal compounds could conceal the abortion deed.

The Vatican wasn't fooled by these euphemisms, and cunningly enlisted Muslim fundamentalists to reject imposing "a current lifestyle of certain opulent societies" (that's satanic Uncle Sam) on Third World nations.

Fine; brings the battle out in the open. But then the Vatican went too far: not only did the Pope's spokesman condescendingly refer to the U.S. government as "this administration," but he publicly attacked Vice President Al Gore by name. The Pope's representative impugned the sincerity of Mr. Gore's conciliatory assertion that the United States did not seek an international right to abortion. In delivering that shot, the papal spokesman seemed to suggest that the second-highest official elected by Americans was a hypocrite.

That was a personal insult issued in the Pope's name. Unless corrected, it will stand as unprecedented papal meddling in U.S. politics.

It is overreaching enough for a U.S. bishop to predict the political behavior of co-religionists, as Bishop James McHugh did on Sunday with his warning of a "powerful incentive to American Catholics to walk away from the Democratic Party."

For the Pope himself to permit his official spokesman to rail against any specific American political fig-

ure demeans the Vatican — or "this papacy," as spokesman Joaquin Navarro-Valls might put it.

Reached by telephone in Cairo on Sunday, Mr. Gore played it cool: "In dealing with those who are actually negotiating at this conference," he soothed, "I've found people to be constructive and conciliatory on both sides."

He found Bishop McHugh "statesmanlike in saying — even though they will not accept the view that contraception is all right — nevertheless signaling they fully understand that if other organizations wish to make condoms available, they won't strenuously object."

Understandably, after feminists, "greens" and redistributionists got carried away, Mr. Gore has been shifting the focus away from abortion to contraception, and then to a wider area of agreement: education and equality for women. Let's hope he can; Perdita Huston's seminal 1979 book, "Third World Women Speak Out," showed that to be a key to family stability.

My objection to the new Malthusians is their insistence that crowding is the obstacle to economic growth and individual advancement. Hong Kong and Taiwan show that to be as untrue as Thomas Malthus's predictions of world starvation two centuries ago. As nations get richer and people get educated, families get smaller.

"Yeah, I've heard that 'Development is the best contraceptive' for 20 years," counters Mr. Gore. "We're adopting a more holistic approach here in Cairo. Availability of contraception; increase of child survival to encourage smaller families; education and empowerment of women; and the economic development to make it easier to establish the others."

Conservatives who put individual freedom first can embrace that quartet. The danger comes from the gender-agenda coercionaries overpopulating global conferences who would make governments the levers of nations and bureaucrats the makers of family decisions. A "right to develop" is not an entitlement to a handout.

The Vatican did well to blow the whistle on the power grab of the new Malthusians; the result is the creative tension of open debate. And moral instruction by preachers has a traditional place in politics.

But the Pope should tell his arrogant spokesman that he harmed the anti-abortion cause by getting politically mean.

The New York Times



JANZIGER
The Chicago Science Monitor
Los Angeles Times Syndicate

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Orphaned East Timor

Regarding "Remember The Rape of East Timor" (Opinion, Aug. 13):

Anthony Lewis writes: "The Timorese had shown no sympathy for communism. They just wanted independence." The first statement is for the most part true; but after the irresponsible Portuguese pullout in 1975, the Marxist Fretilin declared itself the rightful heir to the colony's administration and was definitely thinking otherwise in terms of Communist sympathy.

Total independence would have been unrealistic for this small territory, with few resources to support itself decently. The intellectuals of the region ultimately realized this; many joined UDT, a party advocating commonwealth-like status for East Timor under Portugal; a smaller fraction created Apodeti, whose aims were to gradually join Indonesia. Only Fretilin advocated total independence, under which it could rule dictatorially.

At the time, instability in Southeast Asia was widely attributed to communism. Even an outsider like the United States saw the necessity to intervene in the region's affairs. In Vietnam, the political chaos that broke out in East Timor could have spread west to Indonesia in the form of refugees and political outlaws, not to mention armed guerrillas. All this would have threatened the relative stability that Indo-

nesia then had just begun to achieve.

Pain and suffering occur in every situation where a region is abandoned by its colonial overlords like an illegitimate child thrown out by its guilt-ridden parent. East Timor is one of such children, and Portugal was its parent.

MARIO VAU.
Rome.

'Traditional' Urban Design

Regarding "Islands Across America Where 'Do Not' Is the Law" (Meanwhile, Aug. 23) by Evan McKenzie:

The writer makes a strong point for the insidiousness of "condo law" in America, and as a victim of such law I heartily agree that somehow my rights are being (legally) violated. But he implies some judgments that bode ill for the future development of housing in America.

He states, "Developers keep the price low by squeezing more people onto less land — they build narrow streets and replace large individual yards with communal spaces." The implication is that this is an undesirable alternative to what I can interpret only as the typical American suburb. But doesn't his description also portray Florence, Amsterdam and Georgetown, Washington? The famous London squares of the 17th and 18th centuries were spatially similar, and they were built as semi-private "condo" areas.

One of the most important new developments in urban design in America, "traditional town design," developed by the Florida firm of Duany & Plater-Zyberk, advocates just such spatial organization.

THOMAS L. SCHUMACHER.
Florence.

Liberators of Paris

As a soldier who fought through France and Germany during World War II, I was intensely interested in all the hullabaloo about the Normandy landings and the liberation of Paris. However, I was deeply disappointed in the way the French press, television and political leaders (President François Mitterrand and Mayor Jacques Chirac of Paris) heralded the liberation of Paris. One would think that the war had been won by the French 2d Armored Division. True, Mr. Mitterrand in his speech paid tribute to the "Allied forces," but it was very scanty.

In your Aug. 25 issue, John C. Ausland ("At That Moment in Paris We Were the Finest of All") clearly gives a witness's account of the role of the U.S. 4th Division in liberating Paris. And, of course, if it had not been for the rest of the U.S. divisions in the three corps of the 1st U.S. Army, the liberation of Paris would not even have occurred.

MILTON HOCHMUTH.
Colonel, U.S. Army (retired).
Ciboure, France.

An Instant Is All It Takes To Get the Hissing Started

By Donna Britt

LOS ANGELES — It was lunchtime in Los Angeles. The man, about 35, was standing in a long, slow line at McDonald's. Thinking your usual, waiting-in-line thoughts. Suddenly, he noticed a clerk opening a new line. He had a choice: bolt to the head of the new line, placing himself before the person

ken writer known for his humor and sensitivity — was still stunned by his reaction. "I'm not at all proud," he said. "Everyone deserves respect, even people being rude to you."

So what happened? "After a while, you get tired of being nice," he said. "Sometimes I feel I'm the only one who's giving." Who doesn't? Who among us hasn't suddenly been confronted by an act of jaw-dropping rudeness and then lashed out? The woman in line, said my friend, "symbolized the guy who cuts his car in front of yours, the clerk who ignores you, the person you hold open a door for who doesn't acknowledge it."

So what about the woman? What did she see in this guy tapping her shoulder? He paused. "She could have just seen a black man. She could have seen a rapist from her past. She could have seen her abusive father. I don't care what she saw, it doesn't give her the right to abuse every man."

Another pause. "I don't think there's anything wrong with this country that couldn't be solved by a revolution of kindness and courtesy," he said.

My friend may never see the incident from that woman's perspective, but he is right in suggesting that politeness never mattered more. It is a positive response that can fill the split-second space that opens a hundred times a day, a space too easily filled by reflexive rage or cruelty.

You have to worry about the general health of courtesy in a culture where critics sneer at the niceness of a "Forrest Gump" and praise "Natural Born Killers" as "over-the-top reality." Where girls are pushed to be harder and tougher, and boys to aspire to a granite-like veneer. In which I get so many compliments on my sons' good manners that I am starting to wonder, "How badly are most kids allowed to behave?"

Tell me that people are "naturally" selfish, hostile and scared, and I'll say sure. Say they're naturally generous, forgiving and loving, and I'll go for that too. What we are is a thousand things, good and bad, which we daily manifest in our split-second choices.

So day after day, we must refuse to get tired of being nice. Split-second by split-second, we must be as diligent about protecting kindness as we are about protecting our "rights." If we don't, all of life will be a long, slow line, filled with people hissing at each other. And nobody hearing a word.

The Washington Post



SINGAPORE AIRLINES

ALL AROUND THE WORLD

DEFICITS: A Threat to Benefits

Continued from Page 1

Treuhandanstalt, the agency that was charged with selling off East German state-owned companies.

Some still argue that the German case is different. "One great difference between Germany and the other countries is that our debt grew mostly because of unification, the cost of which is slowly declining," said Bodo von Rüden, a bond analyst at Trinkaus Capital Management in Düsseldorf. "Elsewhere it's largely cyclical and structural."

In any case, the problem is widespread. Among all the world's major industrialized countries, only Japan and Ireland have managed to reduce their debt as a proportion of gross domestic product over the last four years.

Among the largest of those countries, those making up the Group of Seven, a combination of cyclical, structural and demographic factors pushed the debt level to an average of 38 percent of GDP in 1993 from 32 percent in 1989.

And wherever the trend has not been countered by drastic cuts in spending, the result has been a combination of rising inflation and tighter monetary policy, which in turn has exacerbated governments' problems by slowing economic activity and making it more expensive to raise new cash to pay old existing debts.

Failure to reduce debt/GDP ratios "has impaired the credibility of the fiscal authorities in the current downturn," the Bank of International Settlements concluded in its 1994 annual report, published in June, "leaving most governments with no choice but to tighten fiscal policy in order to prevent undesired effects on the financial markets."

"The bond markets are very worried," said Paul Horne, senior international economist for Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. "Today's deficits, the aging of the European population and the worsening pension situations are a recipe for disaster for long-term interest rates. If these things aren't

corrected, they'll go up and up."

Even countries such as France and Germany, which have made substantial progress toward reining in new debt accumulation, face enormous difficulties in reducing debt already outstanding.

Germany's and France's debt-to-GDP ratios last year amounted to 27.5 percent and 35.6 percent, respectively.

"Throughout Europe, the productivity of the public sector needs to be vigorously improved," said a French official who spoke on condition of anonymity. "We must put order in central government administration, local government administration and social security administration."

In Italy, interest on the debt alone cost the equivalent of 11 percent of GDP in 1993, almost four times the average for developed nations of 2.9 percent. That burden makes its entire national budget highly vulnerable to changes in interest rates.

After the Bank of Italy's rate increase, which many in Italy interpreted as a vote of no-confidence in government fiscal policy, Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi warned that pension benefits for future generations would have to be cut.

Analysts say European governments need to keep making cuts in spending, not just on social benefits but across the board, to meet the convergence criteria set out in the Treaty on European Union signed in Maastricht, the Netherlands.

The treaty calls for all EU countries to cut their budget deficits to 3 percent of GDP by the end of 1996 from an average of 6 percent at the end of 1993 and asks them to cut debt to 60 percent of GDP before adopting a single European currency, which is scheduled to be introduced before January 1999.

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Russia Names London Envoy

MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin appointed First Deputy Foreign Minister Anatoli Adamishin as Russia's new ambassador to Britain, the Russian press agency Itar-Tass said Monday.



Sudanese workers, marching in protest of the Cairo conference Monday in Khartoum.

EXAMPLES: How 2 Asian Nations Differ on Birth Control Programs

Continued from Page 1

which is unconstitutional in the Philippines.

After a huge demonstration last month, the government dropped two leading women's rights advocates from an official delegation to the Cairo conference and agreed to a joint position paper that strongly rejects abortion.

Much of the church's rhetoric has been directed at the United States, seen here as a driving force behind the Cairo conference.

The population conference has aggravated a simmering dispute between Cardinal Jaime L. Sin of Manila, the Roman

Catholic primate, and Fidel V. Ramos, the country's first Protestant president. In his latest broadside, the cardinal accused President Ramos on Friday of lacking moral leadership and preparing to wage "psycho war" against the church.

The cardinal demanded that Manila boycott the Cairo conference.

In denouncing the Cairo conference, Cardinal Sin charged in an Aug. 7 pastoral letter that powerful "global forces" were "out to destroy the family by first destroying our children."

He called on Filipinos to "expel from our midst a new type of cultural dictatorship" that would "have us ape the degener-

ate sexual mores prevalent in so-called developed countries."

In Indonesia, a family planning program has succeeded in part because of the strong commitment of President Suharto, who has held power for nearly three decades.

"What makes it special is that the government has worked very hard with religious leaders to bring them along," a Jakarta-based diplomat said.

The program has attracted strong support from the U.S. Agency for International Development, which agreed in March to provide \$50 million in grant aid over five years.

CAIRO: Strong Words

Continued from Page 1

he said that the discussion over population had to avoid "dogmatism and fanaticism."

Thousands of police patrolled the streets, after militant Muslims had threatened to disrupt the conference.

Mr. Mubarak spoke in Arabic, Mrs. Brundage in English and Mr. Butros Ghali in Arabic, in English and then French.

Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan, who decided over the weekend to attend the conference after a week of reports here that she would withdraw because of pressure from conservative Muslims at home, spoke Monday of a world "where every pregnancy is planned."

But, speaking in English, she also said that the proposed plan of action had "serious flaws" that struck at the heart of cultural values in both industrialized and developing countries. She had harsh criticisms for abortion and what appeared to her to be the weakening of family values.

Two other Islamic women who head governments, Prime Ministers Tansu Ciller of Turkey and Khaleda Zia of Bangladesh, stayed home.

Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Sudan and Lebanon — the last with not only a large Islamic population but also a strong Maronite Christian community traditionally close to Rome — are boycotting the conference.

Malaysia to Parade Followers Of 'Deviationist' Sect on TV

Reuters

KUALA LUMPUR — The Malaysian government said Monday that it would parade 20 to 30 followers of the banned Islamic sect Al Arqam on state television to expose what it says are the movement's deviations from the true Islamic faith.

The move comes as sect officials said they would ask the courts to release their leader, who is being held under Malaysia's security laws.

The Al Arqam legal adviser, Zabidi Mohamed, said the messianic Sufi sect would file a writ of habeas corpus for the release of Abuja Asaari Muhammad, 57, from police custody. Under the Internal Security Act, Mr. Asaari can be held for up to two years without a trial.

The state news agency Bernama quoted Information Minister Datuk Mohamed Rahmat as saying the 20 to 30 people had renounced the teachings of Al Arqam.

The police have declined to say where Mr. Asaari is being held. He was arrested Friday following his 'deportation' by Thailand.

Mr. Zabidi said the sect would also file writs seeking the release of Mr. Asaari's wife, Khatijah Amm, and chief spokesman, Said Sulaiman, also being held under the security act. They were deported from Thailand on Saturday.

Mr. Zabidi disputed a statement on Sunday by the foreign minister, Abdullah Ahmad Badawi, that the case against Al Arqam was a religious matter and not politically motivated.

"There is no reason to use the ISA or any other laws if it involves the faith," he said, referring to the security act. "The Malaysian government's move is definitely political."

The government denied the charge. "There is no political motive, but as usual the foreign

media do not want to understand and want to remain confused about the truth affecting the country," Bernama quoted the Information Ministry's parliamentary secretary, Fauzi Abdul Rahman, as saying Monday.

The government began a campaign against Al Arqam in June, accusing it of training "suicide warriors" in Bangkok. The charge was denied by Thai authorities.

Religious authorities outlawed the sect Aug. 5, branding it a "deviationist" cult. The government declared all of its activities illegal and a threat to public order three weeks later.

Al Arqam, which claims 100,000 followers in Malaysia and many more elsewhere in Asia and the Middle East, says Mr. Asaari is destined to lead a great Islamic movement from Malaysia throughout Southeast Asia. It would herald the arrival of an Islamic messiah.

RELIEF: U.S. to Quit Rwanda With Jobs Still Undone

Continued from Page 1

Pentagon's ability to maintain combat readiness.

Many UN officials say they are grateful that the Pentagon intervened after an unexpected migration of Rwandan refugees had spun out of UN control. But the gap between the Clinton administration's public promise and the military's performance has distressed some U.S. aid officials and senior officers at the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

"The feeling has been that the Americans have not delivered as much aid as the viewer of CNN has been led to believe," said a senior UN relief official.

"The Americans came in full of plans and promises to put everything right, and as soon as they came in, they started talking about getting out," said another relief official, who has been deeply involved in arranging the U.S. military support.

With the death toll in makeshift camps on the Rwanda-Zaire border reduced from a peak of more than 5,000 refugees a day to fewer than 500 a day, virtually all of the 2,100 U.S. troops and 57 cargo aircraft rushed to the region in early August are to be withdrawn by the end of this month, military officials say.

That date is earlier than some U.S. diplomats and many international relief workers favor. Moreover, the military plans to depart after performing only a portion of the four principal humanitarian tasks that W. Anthony Lake, the national security adviser, and other senior U.S. officials pledged it would undertake.

The White House promised in July, for example, that the

military would essentially take on half of the relief burden outlined by the United Nations for an estimated 1.2 million refugees, most of whom are still in temporary camps. It pledged then to provide complete water and airport services, establish a major hub for airlift operations and sustain a ground transport system for vital aid.

Mr. Clinton called it "the most difficult and complex" relief effort that the world had faced in decades.

U.S. and relief officials said, however, that the Pentagon had provided only partial airport services and had declined UN

requests to airlift more equipment for building roads and digging latrines. It also declined a series of UN requests to help bury bodies at Goma, Zaire, and improve the airport at Bukavu, Zaire, near makeshift camps now harboring more than 230,000 refugees.

Several U.S. relief officials also said the military had not supplied as much water as the refugees needed, which the Pentagon disputes. But military officers and relief officials agree that the Pentagon was never ordered to maintain a fleet of food trucks or to provide aviation and diesel fuel for the relief operation, as Mr. Lake and U.S. diplomats had promised.

The friction between relief officials and U.S. military commanders over the Rwanda operation partly reflects a larger disagreement between the two groups about the Pentagon's present and future role in humanitarian disasters, according to U.S. officials.

Many UN relief officials were once worried that working with military forces would compromise their neutrality no regard the Pentagon as a vital partner in managing otherwise insoluble refugee crises.

Some UN officials said they coveted the Pentagon's superb airlift and engineering assets, which they cannot hope to match. They hope the U.S. military will place some of its equipment on permanent standby for humanitarian operations.

But many senior U.S. military officers, while acknowledging that joining relief operations can sow goodwill, look warily at transforming their current ad hoc involvement into a routine task.

Zairian Warns Outsiders to Go

Reuters

KINSHASA, Zaire — Blaming the expatriate community for Zaire's crisis, a radical opposition figure warned Monday that all foreigners should leave the country within a week or suffer the consequences.

Joseph Olangankoy, head of the Forces for Union and Solidarity, said at a press conference that all expatriates besides diplomats should leave temporarily to allow the opposition to establish "the rule of law."

"The country is being held hostage by foreigners who are bleeding it dry," he said. "Zaire is about to enter its liberation phase." He did not specify what action would be taken against those who stayed, but he made it clear that violence was being considered.

EUROPE: Britain Rejects Plans for a Multitiered EU

Continued from Page 1

ment, at which progress toward political and economic union under the Treaty of European Union will be reviewed, is scheduled for 1996.

Umberto Bossi, the leader of Italy's Northern League, bitterly denounced the proposals, saying EU countries had "fallen under the heel of the descendants of the Prussian landowning aristocracy."

Mr. Bossi, whose party is a member of Italy's rightist governing coalition, said Europe also was "at the mercy of the arrogance of a part of the puffed-up French political classes who pejoratively dismiss the Italians as 'macaronis.'"

The Christian Democratic paper, which also called for the extensive reform of EU institutions, was presented last week by Wolfgang Schäuble, parliamentary leader and the second most powerful figure in the party.

Mr. Major has called for a "multitrack, multispeed" approach to Europe, but said he

wanted Britain at the heart of Europe and had no intention of allowing the country to be left behind.

(AFP, Reuters)

■ Cresson Appointed to EU
Edith Cresson, who served a

stormy 10-month stint as the first woman to be France's prime minister, in 1991 and 1992, was nominated Monday by President François Mitterrand for a seat on the European Commission, The Associated Press reported from Paris.

BOSNIA: Pope Barred in Belgrade

Continued from Page 1

jevo warned on Monday that the life of Pope John Paul II would be at risk on any visit, Reuters reported.

With the Vatican under pressure to decide whether the 74-year-old pontiff should go ahead with his visit to the Bosnian capital on Thursday, the UN official, who asked not to be named, added that the lives of those around the Pope would be at risk as well.

The papal plane will land at an airport that has been shelled in the past, and he will be exposed to sniper fire in a city that

is surrounded by Serbian besiegers and defended by the government army.

Informed sources said Vatican officials could wait until the eve of the visit before making a final announcement. The Pope was reportedly anxious to make his "pilgrimage of peace," provided it did not endanger the local population.

The main obstacle has been the refusal of Bosnian Serbs to guarantee the Pope's safety. Their leader, Radovan Karadzic, told the Vatican he was worried that a Muslim action might be blamed on the Serbs.

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TRIB INDEX

Polls Ignite H

Airbus to Launch Heavy Transport Military Aircraft

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FARNBOROUGH, England — Airbus Industrie, the European consortium, will venture into military aircraft construction for the first time by supervising construction of a heavy-lift transport plane, officials at the Farnborough air show said Monday.

All four Airbus partners are individually involved in military aircraft construction, but the consortium itself has built only commercial jets.

Boeing Co., meanwhile announced plans to build a stretched, 189-passenger version of its medium-range 737, and said it had commitments — not firm orders — for 40 of the aircraft from four customers, which it refused to identify.

The concept of a European military transport, known as the Future Large Aircraft, has been around for several years. It has become a pressing issue with increased talk of greater European defense cooperation. The market is now dominated by U.S. manufacturer Lockheed Corp., which is offering a modernized version of its veteran Hercules C-130.

The Airbus partners — Aerospatiale of France, British Aerospace PLC, Construcciones Aeronauticas SA of Spain and Deutsche Aerospace AG of Germany — plus the Italian manufacturer Alenia, propose to build a four-engine turbo-prop to compete head on with the new Hercules.

British Aerospace has built a full-scale mockup of the aircraft for Farnborough. It wants the British government, which is considering buying either the new Hercules or refurbished aircraft, to opt for the European plane instead. British Aerospace's chief executive, Dick Evans, argued that if the British order goes to Lockheed, his company will be frozen out of participation in the European transport project.

Louis Gallois, the chief executive of Aerospatiale of France, said the recently announced merger between Lockheed and Martin Marietta Corp. presents European manufacturers with a powerful challenge.

"There are many events of this kind showing that consolidation is going faster and faster and we have to be tough and aggressive about doing the same in Europe," Mr. Gallois said. (Bloomberg, Reuters, AP)

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A Swiss Army Knife Fight Company Hopes to Cut Out Cloning

By John Tagliabue

New York Times Service

IBACH, Switzerland — The burghers of this hamlet on the slopes of the Alps have been anxiously watching the progress of a lawsuit in New York, which is expected to determine whether a Swiss Army knife can be made in China.

The legal test for the red-handled knife — a product that is virtually a Swiss institution — is crucial for tiny Ibach, population 3,500, an hour's drive south of Zurich.

Ibach is the headquarters of Victorinox, the Swiss knife maker that makes 80 percent of Swiss Army knives sold abroad.

The case has also served to focus attention on the power of the Swiss Army name as a marketing vehicle to sell not only knives, but, increasingly, consumer goods such as watches, sunglasses and compasses.

The news that the name Swiss Army is a gold mine strikes many Swiss as paradoxical, coming as the government in Bern is dramatically thinning the ranks of the armed forces, the fierce defender of this tiny Alpine country's centuries-old neutrality, as part of a general effort to cap government spending.

The knife was never exactly a mainstay of Swiss exports, and deliveries to the United States in 1993 totaled \$37.6 million, only six-tenths of 1 percent of the manufactured goods Swiss companies shipped there. But it is, nonetheless, what Walter Diggelmann, director of the Swiss-American Chamber of Commerce in Zurich, called "another Swiss export success in a classical niche market."

The lawsuit that has captured attention here arose two years ago when the American distributor for Victorinox, whose factory here makes 7 million Swiss Army knives a year, sued to stop Chinese copies from being sold in the United States with the distinctive white cross and shield, the Swiss coat of arms.

James Kennedy, the chairman and chief executive of Forschner Group Inc. in Shelton, Connecticut, which distributes the genuine item, said Chinese exports of bogus Swiss knives were "nothing new; it's been going on for 20 years, ever since Washington allowed trading with China to commence."

But Forschner was roused to legal action in 1992, Mr. Kennedy said, after Chinese-made knives began appearing with the cross and shield and the words Swiss Army.

Last year, a federal district court in Manhattan accepted Forschner's argument that Arrow Trading Co. in New York, which distributes the Chinese knives, could not use the name Swiss Army, since that was tantamount to saying the knives were made in Switzerland.

On July 22, however, an appeals court in New York overturned the ruling, arguing that Swiss Army was no more an indication that a product was made in Switzerland than Dutch Boy meant paint came from the Netherlands, and lifted an earlier injunction banning Arrow from using the name.

Karen Clancy, a lawyer representing Forschner in New York, said her hopes were buoyed by the appeals court's decision to send the case back to the lower court to decide whether Arrow was not culpable of deception by selling a Chinese-made knife with the words Swiss Army, which have a "strong association" with Victorinox and Switzerland.

The man watching the case most closely here in Ibach is the chief executive of Victorinox, Carl Elsener Jr. His great-grandfather of the same name returned home from an apprenticeship in Germany in 1884 to begin making knives. Building a selection of 400 knives for use by butchers, restaurateurs and home kitchens, in addition to 400 varieties of pocket knives, Victorinox with its 970 employees is the largest manufacturer of knives in Europe, with annual sales of \$148 million.

Rodamco Plans to Add Asian Assets

Reuters

ROTTERDAM — Rodamco NV plans to invest 4.5 billion guilders (\$3 billion) in Asian and European property over the next 28 months as it finances part of that growth with a share issue, the company said Monday.

"Economic growth in the Far East is higher than Europe and the U.S. and we have to be there," said Wim Dijkema, the director of the company. "We really believe that by adding the Pacific Rim we will benefit our shareholders."

Rodamco is one of the world's biggest property investors, with assets of 11 billion guilders. The company's latest plan is aimed at evening its geographical spread of holdings.

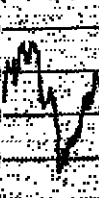
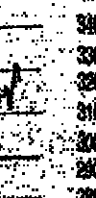

At the moment, half of its investments are concentrated in the United States, but by the end of 1996 the proportions will be 35 percent in the United States, 40 percent in Europe and 25 percent in the Pacific Rim.

EU Looks Into Fokker Deal

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The European Commission said Monday it was investigating a deal in which Dutch aircraft manufacturer Fokker NV is to receive 400 million guilders (\$229 million) from Rabobank Nederland. The commission will try to determine whether the deal, which involves leasebacks and tax write-offs, involves state aid.

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40		
				
A M J J A S 1994	A M J J A S 1994	A M J J A S 1994		
Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	AEX	417.97	419.14	-0.28
Brussels	Stock Index	7,653.34	7,677.74	-0.32
Frankfurt	DAX	2,174.52	2,204.71	-1.37
Frankfurt	FAZ	824.25	831.68	-0.89
Helsinki	HEX	1,951.22	1,961.15	-0.51
London	Financial Times 30	2,512.20	2,508.20	0.02
London	FTSE 100	3,241.50	3,222.70	0.58
Madrid	General Index	301.73	303.96	-0.73
Milano	MBTEL	107.68	108.95	-1.12
Paris	CAC 40	1,998.20	2,020.37	-1.10
Stockholm	Affarsvecksindex	1,678.61	1,675.04	0.21
Vienna	Stock Index	660.78	664.06	-0.49
Zurich	SBS	547.44	546.61	0.15

Source: Reuters, AP
International Herald Tribune

New Expectations Of Foreign Money Lift China Shares

SHANGHAI — Prices soared in China's market for A-shares Monday amid reports that Beijing was pursuing plans to open its domestic markets to foreign investment.

The Shanghai index of shares served for Chinese investors edged 13.7 percent, or 116.98 points, to 973.48, on record turnover of 15.49 billion yuan (\$2 billion). The A-share index in Shenzhen rose 35.07 points, or nearly 20 percent, to 212.62.

Institutions and private investors have been waiting early to find out whether Beijing would meet its pledge to allow Sino-foreign managed funds into the A-share markets.

Foreign investors now are said to be much more active in the A-share market.

The China Securities newspaper said Saturday that regulators had talked about a possible change in foreign brokerage houses in China and "they unanimously expressed great interest, such an extent that the China Securities Regulatory Commission was quite surprised."

Brokers said Chinese investors seemed convinced that foreign cash would be pumped into the A-share market.

"The news was the trigger for a new bull run," said Zhang Lei, a broker with Shanghai International Securities.

Beijing said in July it was considering drawing in foreign capital as part of a rescue package for the then-collapsing A markets. But analysts cautioned that major problems must be resolved and said foreign money was unlikely to flood into the notoriously speculative and underregulated A markets soon.

Daiwa Investment Plan

Daiwa Securities Co. and a Chinese securities firm have signed an agreement to encourage foreign investment in Chinese companies and Chinese investment in overseas markets, Reuters reported from Tokyo.

A Daiwa spokesman said the plan, with China Securities Co., included setting up a joint investment trust company to invest in Chinese domestic shares if China allows foreign investors to trade the A shares.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Metals

Commodity	High	Low	Settle	Change
ALUMINUM (LME)	1,450	1,440	1,445	+0.50
COPPER (LME)	2,100	2,080	2,090	+0.50
NICKEL (LME)	1,100	1,090	1,095	+0.50
ZINC (LME)	1,100	1,090	1,095	+0.50
LEAD (LME)	1,100	1,090	1,095	+0.50
SILVER (LME)	1,100	1,090	1,095	+0.50
PLATINUM (LME)	1,100	1,090	1,095	+0.50
PALADIUM (LME)	1,100	1,090	1,095	+0.50

Financial

Commodity	High	Low	Settle	Change
3-MONTH LIBOR	5.50	5.40	5.45	-0.05
6-MONTH LIBOR	5.50	5.40	5.45	-0.05
12-MONTH LIBOR	5.50	5.40	5.45	-0.05
3-MONTH EURIBOR	5.50	5.40	5.45	-0.05
6-MONTH EURIBOR	5.50	5.40	5.45	-0.05
12-MONTH EURIBOR	5.50	5.40	5.45	-0.05

Aussies Harry Kiwis Over Pacific Qantas and Canberra Pressuring Air New Zealand

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

AUCKLAND, New Zealand — Air New Zealand Ltd. is expected to report a record profit Wednesday, after some rigorous cost-cutting and a decision to spread its wings in Asia.

But analysts said the carrier's future may be clouded by growing competition with one of its main shareholders, Qantas Airways Ltd. of Australia, and the reluctance of Australia to grant Air New Zealand unlimited rights to pick up and drop off passengers in Australia on flights to and from Asia.

These so-called beyond rights are a key part of Air New Zealand's strategy for winning Asian passengers, who tend to take relatively short vacations and want to make the most of them by traveling widely and seeing several places.

"We have been a market leader in offering multidestination travel products," said James McCrea, Air New Zealand's managing director. "It allows us to be a more attractive carrier."

The airline offers direct flights from Asia to New Zealand, and it gives passengers from Japan, South Korea and Taiwan the option of stopping over in Brisbane, a major Australian vacation destination for Asians, on a growing number of flights to and from New Zealand.

Expansion of international services—especially to Asian passengers seeking vacations from congestion and pollution to the wide-open spaces of Australasia—is the driving force behind Air New Zealand's current growth.

New Zealand's population is small, and its domestic air service network suffers from overcapacity as the local unit of Ansett Airlines Ltd. of Australia battles for market share with Air New Zealand.

"Inbound tourism is a powerful earnings driver" for Air New Zealand, said Mary Watson, an analyst in the Wellington office of CS First Boston. After cuts in the airline's work force and other measures to improve efficiency, revenue per employee had also risen sharply over the past five years, she said.

Analysts predicted Air New Zealand would report profit of about 200 million New Zealand dollars (\$121 million) for the year ended in June, up from 140 million dollars in 1992-93, on sales of 2.3 billion dollars.

Unless Australia grants Air New Zealand more access, its ability to grow will be limited.

In 1990-91, 18 months after the government privatized Air New Zealand and allowed Qantas and other parties to hold its equity, the carrier had a profit of only 18 million dollars.

Qantas now holds just over 19 percent of Air New Zealand, Japan Air Lines 5 percent and Brierley Investments Ltd. of New Zealand around 38 percent.

Robert Bode, director of Hendry Hay McIntosh Ltd., said he expected the airline's net profit to rise to 250 million dollars in 1995-96 as its services from Asia to New Zealand and Australia expanded.

But he said that unless Australia agreed to give Air New Zealand additional beyond rights over the next two years, its ability to grow by offering Asian vacationers multiple destinations would be limited.

Those rights were negotiated on a reciprocal basis in 1992 by Australia and New Zealand as part of a phased move toward a single aviation market. But they are considered to have been more helpful to Air New Zealand on its way to Asia than to Qantas on its way to North America.

Australia, eager to secure the highest possible return from the planned sale of its majority holding in Qantas in April or May, appears wary of making concessions to Air New Zealand lest they erode Qantas's competitive edge.

Some Australian media reports suggest Qantas will sell its interest in Air New Zealand before the float to improve its balance sheet and prepare for a more aggressive relationship between the two airlines.

In addition, Air New Zealand will have the right as of November to become a domestic carrier in Australia, a far larger aviation market than New Zealand.

"Ultimately, we are interested in having a presence in all of that market," Mr. McCrea said, without disclosing when Air New Zealand would make its entry or how it would solve the problem of lack of terminal space in Sydney and Melbourne.

In the meantime, Qantas and Air New Zealand are intensifying their international competition by largely unwinding an agreement made several years ago to operate joint flights between Australia and New Zealand and to the United States.

Murray Brown, head of research in the Wellington office of Ord Minnett Securities NZ Ltd., said privatization of Qantas would make it a more formidable competitor. "Qantas is already about five times the size of Air New Zealand as an international carrier," he said. "So that would make it a major potential challenge."

Foster's Plans Asia Expansion as Profit Flattens

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MELBOURNE — Foster's Brewing Group Ltd. of Australia plans to expand in China and other parts of Asia, the company said Monday, after reporting a slump in its profit.

Foster's, the world's fourth-largest brewer, said net profit fell 9 percent, to 281.7 million Australian dollars (\$209 million), in the year to June 30 as weak earnings from Britain and Canada slowed improved results in Australia.

The result was marred by nonrecurring losses related to a write-down of the value of the company's British hotel and brewing businesses, almost half, to 1.24 billion dollars.

Foster's said it wrote down the value of Courage, the second largest brewer in Britain, and its 50 percent stake in the British hotels concern Inntrpreneur Es-

tates, because of increased risk in the British brewing industry. Among the factors it cited were intense competition, complex regulations, rising access to Britain for European brewers and falling sales volumes.

The company said its investments in China and other opportunities in Asia would become more prominent in the group's medium-term performance.

"Expansion in Asia and the potential profits from the region are a major focus of Foster's future expansion and outlook," it said, adding, "The Chinese beer market grew by approximately 20 percent during the year and is now clearly the second-largest market in the world behind the United States."

The company predicted, "The emergence of Asia as a region of growing per capita consumption will lead the continued growth in world beer volumes in the years ahead."

Foster's, which is 37.6 percent owned by Broken Hill Pty. has two brewing joint ventures in China and plans to spend 400 million dollars over five years developing these interests.

Revenue dropped 27 percent, to 4.18 billion dollars, reflecting falling revenue from the Courage and Molson breweries and the sale of Foster's former farm services business, Elders Ltd.

Foster's also increased the book value of its Australian brand assets by 665 million dollars after receiving an independent valuation, saying this was a conservative figure.

(Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP)

Investor's Asia

Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	9,962.04	9,901.58	+0.61
Singapore	Straits Times	2,328.06	2,330.51	-0.11
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,095.50	2,107.00	-0.55
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	20,409.18	20,653.63	-1.18
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,159.51	1,160.88	-0.12
Bangkok	SET	1,531.30	1,539.03	-0.50
Seoul	Composite Stock	971.46	949.73	+2.30
Taipei	Weighted Price	6,886.32	6,781.39	+1.25
Manila	PSE	3,194.30	3,056.26	+0.26
Jakarta	Stock Index	519.42	515.58	+0.75
New Zealand	NZSE-40	2,176.51	2,178.75	-0.10
Bombay	National Index	2,135.03	2,140.10	-0.24

Very briefly:

- The Philippine Stock Exchange has transferred operations to a trading floor patterned after the Hong Kong and Tokyo exchanges, seeking to increase volume and build investor confidence.
- Indonesia is close to reaching an agreement with Exxon Corp. for drawing and producing natural gas in the South China Sea.
- South Korea is considering measures to increase the popularity of preferred stocks, which have higher dividends but no voting rights, because they have been lagging common shares.
- Korean stock prices soared 2 percent on reports that the Bank of Korea will expand the money supply about \$4 billion to accommodate consumer and corporate spending for a national holiday.

Workers Turn to Violence As Iron Rice Bowl Cracks

Reuters

BEIJING — A report in Monday's Beijing Youth Daily gave a rare glimpse of violence against factory managers and their families carried out by workers angered at the end of comfortable socialist ways.

The attacks ranged from six women workers at a factory in the Zhejiang province who hired thugs to beat up their manager, to the angry worker who slashed to death the wife of a textile factory manager near Beijing.

China is in the midst of profound economic reforms that are cracking the so-called iron rice bowl that used to provide workers with cradle-to-grave job-and-social security.

Workers are paying more for housing, medical care and other benefits they used to expect as their birthright in a socialist state. Fierce inflation, set off by economic growth, is eating into the living standards of the majority of workers.

The official press said the number of labor disputes taken to arbitration in 1993 rose 50 percent to a record 12,358.

President Jiang Zemin repeated last week the government's determination to correctly juggle the competing strands of development, reform and social stability.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	3,450	+10
Brussels	2,100	+15
Frankfurt	1,200	+10
Hong Kong	9,962	+61
London	2,328	-11
Madrid	3,100	+20
Manila	3,194	+26
Mexico	1,159	-12
Moscow	1,531	-50
Paris	2,095	-55
Seoul	971	+23
Singapore	2,328	-11
Taipei	6,886	+12
Tokyo	20,409	-118
Warsaw	1,159	-12
Wellington	2,176	-10
Zurich	2,135	-24

U.S. Markets Closed

U.S. financial markets were closed Monday for Labor Day.

Storms Raise Taiwan Prices

TAIPEI — Inflation in Taiwan soared to a 13-year high of 7.06 percent in August, but economists blamed the jump on typhoon damage and said Monday the rate for the year would be near a government target of 3.8 percent.

"The 7.06 percent record was mainly caused by several typhoons," said Daniel Chen, chief economist at China Trust Commercial Bank. The rise in the consumer price index was measured from August 1993. In the first eight months of this year, the CPI grew at an average of 3.87 percent, the Bureau of Statistics said.

Four typhoons have battered Taiwan so far this year in the annual season from June to September. Mr. Chen added that excluding storm damage, overall inflation would "be within a bearable 3.8 percent to 4.0 percent."

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THE SHIPPING INDUSTRY

BRIGHTER PROSPECTS FOR SEA TRANSPORT

Traffic is increasing in the industry, although rising costs continue to be a concern.

The end of doom and gloom for the shipping industry is at hand. Evidence comes from the steadily rising Baltic Freight Index, the annual report of Lloyd's Register of Shipping and, notably, a Dutch academic study calling for change and forecasting a brighter future. A spokesman for the ship owners has a more restrained optimism.

Lloyd's Register of Shipping uses these words: "The unpredictability of world shipping markets was amply demonstrated in 1993 when — after a decline of over 50 percent in new orders during the previous two years — annual new orders rose dramatically by 77 percent on the 1992 figures. Another significant change took place when Korea, previously 'always the bridesmaid,' expanded its 1993 orders almost fourfold, and toppled Japan from its seemingly permanent position of top shipbuilding nation."

Growth sectors

"The economic situation of the West European shipping industry is not as bad as people think," says Professor Niko Wijnolst of the faculty of mechanical engineering and marine technology of the Delft University of Technology. "It is true that shipbuilding has had a rough time since the 1970s. The tanker trade has particularly declined. But bulk shipping hardly suffered. Container transport and, for example, chemicals and gas shipping have grown tremendously."

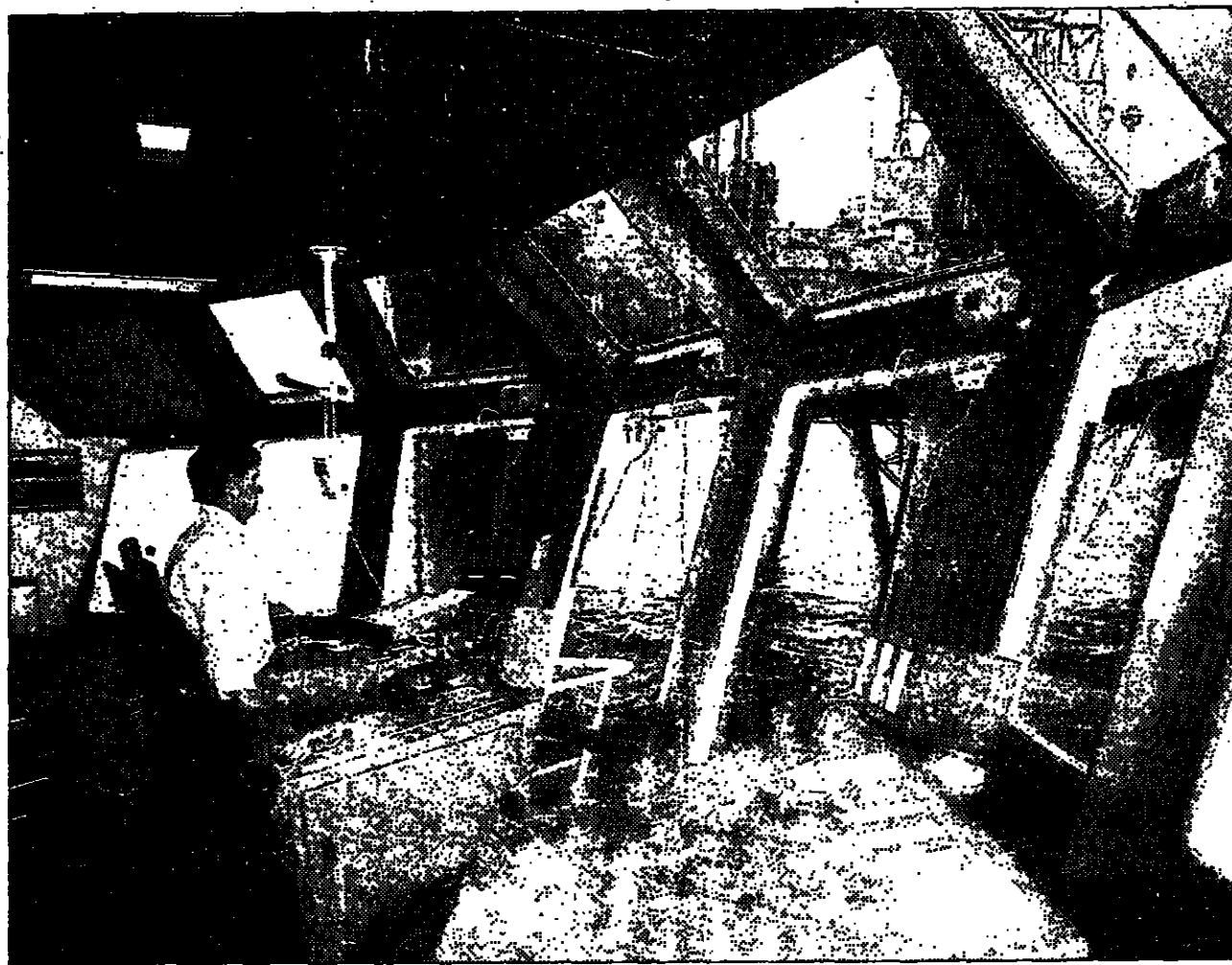
The favorable situation in the shipping markets does not mean that the shipping industry can sit still. According to Mr. Wijnolst, it is time for innovation and new concepts. In cooperation with Swedish and Belgian scientists, Mr. Wijnolst has launched a plan for what he calls Multimodal Short Sea Transport.

"Short Sea Shipping" is the theme of the first day of the current Shipbuilding, Machinery & Marine Technology exhibition and conference in Hamburg.

In a recently published study, Mr. Wijnolst and his international associates plead for "coastal superhighways" in Europe. "Short sea transport should improve its performance in the hardware, operations and software domains," they argue. "Therefore it should start to put into the minds of shippers and freight forwarders the concept that multimodal short sea transport is getting its act together and is becoming a road transport equivalent, i.e. a real professional alternative that can be used without headaches like a highway."

Environmentally friendly

Mr. Wijnolst says the plan — including the development of innovative ship-terminal concepts — offers a cheap and environmentally friendly solution for the transport of tens of millions of tons of goods. As well as resulting in an improved European shipping industry, the plan would have more general favorable economic effects.



Innovations in the shipping industry could be accelerated by the kind of government subsidies granted to railroads and highways.

favorable economic effects.

The study was financed by the Commission of Transport of the European Union, the Swedish Transport and Communication Research Board and the Dutch Organization for the Coordination of Maritime Research. It has been sent to at least 200 leading people in relevant organizations. Over 1,000 copies of the study have been issued so far.

The need for subsidies

Mr. Wijnolst makes a plea for more subsidies. He points out that the shipping industry transports larger

volumes of goods than the railroads, but is less subsidized. "The problem in gaining some financial support," he says, "is that short sea shipping has too few leading players in the field — too many relatively small companies — and consequently lacks lobby power."

Mr. Wijnolst hopes that the Dutch and German governments can be persuaded to start subsidizing an experiment in setting up a network for short-sea shipping. "Governments should do something fundamental," he says. "Billions are spent in subsidizing railroads and

motorways, so why not make a gesture and support the shipping industry? They have the infrastructure [the sea] for free."

Meanwhile, Herman De Meester, deputy secretary-general of the Brussels-based European Community Shipowner's Association, puts a brake on overenthusiastic remarks on the shipping industry. "We do not see a tremendous recovery yet," Mr. De Meester says. "The balance on the North Atlantic trades has not yet been found, and the Far East trade is no money-spinner. Noting the indexes of tariffs,

you can gather that bulk shipping does fairly well, but in oil shipping, it is doom and gloom."

The price of safety

Costs are rising, Mr. De Meester notes, partly because of growing attention to safety and the environment. "In short," Mr. De Meester concludes, "the economy is recovering, but changes for the better do not happen overnight. The shipping industry needs a particular form of stability in order to get funds for justified investments."

Janny Kok

TECHNOLOGY IS KEY TO HIGHER PROFITS

Investing in technology is not a luxury, but a necessity.

There is a world to be won by persuading the shipping industry to invest in technology, according to experts in the technological field. The industry jitters profits, they say, simply by being hesitant to use available technology effectively. Whereas road hauliers see their offices and rolling stock as one integrated business and invest accordingly, ship owners tend to consider their ships self-governing, cooperative bodies.

It is a matter of picking suitable innovations. In the matter of ship-to-shore communications, for instance, Date K.C. van Uteren, communications manager of PTT Telecom Netherlands, says, "Tele-

tics can only be applied effectively provided the whole branch of industry commits itself. In getting the shipping industry involved, two things are essential. From a business point of view, it is necessary to reduce tariffs to have ships participate in advanced communications systems. In addition, participation has to be compulsory in particular cases — when shipping hazardous goods, for example."

Return on investment
According to Mr. Van Uteren, it cannot be said that the shipping industry is totally unwilling to invest in advanced means of communications. But he adds: "Ship owners consider investments additional expenditure rather than being expenses that are profitable in the long run."

That is one reason why only 20,000 seagoing ships — about 20 percent of the world fleet — are equipped with means of satellite links for telephone communications, sending faxes or transmitting electronic data. Costs are an important factor, says Mr. Van Uteren. "Fortunately, we have been able to lower tariffs because

of favorable developments in technology. The new digital satellite services made this possible. Using the brand name Station 12, PTT Telecom offers satellite services relatively cheap."

The Inmarsat-A, Inmarsat-B, Inmarsat-C and Inmarsat-M services are — according to PTT Telecom Netherlands — available 24 hours a day throughout the Atlantic Ocean-East and Indian Ocean regions. For maritime users, the service covers most of the world's busiest shipping lanes and cruise routes. PTT Telecom Netherlands plans to make Inmarsat services available worldwide early in 1995.

Mr. Van Uteren gives an example of profitable use of the satellite communications network. A trawler can report details on the day's catch of fish by transmitting electronic data directly to the office. In doing so, it is possible to sell the fish before they reach the shore.

Design integration
Innovation in ship design is another way in which technological advances can be translated into increased profits. The latest container carrier, on which no lashings for containers are needed, is an example of how to save time (and thus money) in loading and unloading ships.

Shipping companies are aware of the advantages of self-loading and unloading systems on bulk carriers. Case studies in Sweden and the Netherlands have generated further technological innovations in ship concepts, which, among other things, will make ships less dependent on ports. According to the scientists involved, "The technical study and design of the vessel and the transport system have confirmed that it is feasible to design and construct a high-tech shipping system that will give very low total transportation costs."

PORTS: JOINING THE INFORMATION SEAWAY

The times in which ports could offer services as self-governing bodies are definitely over.

Today, ports must be integrated parts of the logistic chain and adapt "chain thinking" to their policies. At best, ports act as interfaces, thus influencing the movement of goods.

Electronic data interchange systems are proving to be crucial in accomplishing this. Ports are devising their own electronic information networks, which can interchange data with other global networks.

The competitive edge

The port of Hamburg can be considered a leader in the development of advanced electronic data interchange systems. It started using the electronic communications system DAKOSY 12 years ago. Today, DAKOSY GmbH says that the advanced network provided by the company has given

Hamburg's port industry as well as the city itself a distinct advantage. It adds that the network has generated new jobs.

Over 240 companies and institutions participate in the Hamburg electronic data interchange system. In using the DAKOSY facilities, they obtain access to the electronic information system HABIS of the German railroads, port-related companies and the Hamburg municipality as well as to GEGIS, which is the information system for carriers of hazardous goods. DAKOSY also exchanges electronic data with other international specialized networks.

Central clearinghouses

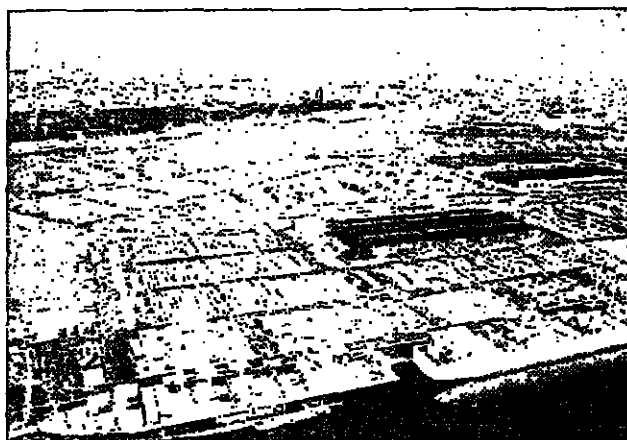
On the electronic data interchange charts, Bremen is considered the runner-up, followed by Antwerp and

Rotterdam. This major European port has been able to benefit from the advantages of electronic information networks only recently. Eight years ago, the port of Rotterdam established INTIS as an electronic data interchange network. For a number of reasons, the market did not respond. But it has now, as INTIS has developed its services. INTIS has adapted itself to the role of a main post office, assuring that electronic messages in whatever software format reach their destinations. When needed, INTIS translates data, thus enabling sender and receiver to communicate electronically without having to adapt their computer software.

Modern ports are developing the means to enable their information networks to exchange data with other inter-

national networks. They are aware of the need to apply the latest developments in information technology and telecommunications to strengthening their own position in a competitive market. The shipping industry judges ports not only on the basis of the quality of their infrastructure for a particular hinterland, but also on their capacities for exchanging electronic data. By providing highly advanced communication networks together with good infrastructure, ports can influence the choice of port and hence the movement of goods.

This is why Rotterdam, for example, has introduced the notion of electronic trade and distribution centers, electronic food ports and electronic container ports as marketing tools. The municipal department Rotterdam



The port of Hamburg: networking electronically.

Internal Logistics is confident that its electronic data interchange system Smart Card will be an effective means of interfacing, providing Rotterdam with a competitive edge.

The paperless port

The international markets seem to finally be responding to the possibilities of a paperless system, thus saving time and money. Information technology practi-

tioners agree there is still some way to go before electronic data interchange is in common use, but the provisions are there. The hardware is both available and affordable, and the electronic standards established.

This makes companies — both within the ports and shipping industry and outside — willing to use electronic data facilities in order to gain cost-effectiveness for their own services. J.K.

SHIPPING EXHIBITION

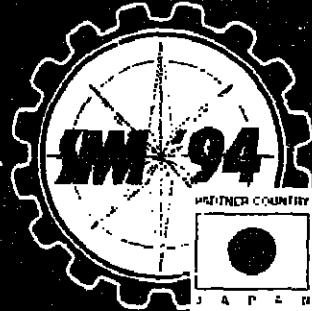
The 16th Shipbuilding, Machinery & Marine Technology Exhibition (SMM '94) to be held at the Hamburg Exhibition Center from Sept. 27 to Oct. 1, 1994, has attracted a record 800 exhibitors from more than 30 countries.

A two-day international conference during the exhibition is divided into two thematic sections: "Short Sea Shipping" and "Safer and Faster Shipping Technology." New specialist ships designed to meet the requirements of the future will be presented at the conference, and a competition for students is being organized on the theme "Future Ship Concepts."

The exhibition catalogue is being published electronically this year on a diskette. It can be bought in advance for 75 Deutsche marks from Hamburg Messe und Congress GmbH, Dept. 27/94, P.O. Box 30 24 80, D-20308 Hamburg, Germany.

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SPONSORED SECTION

THE SHIPPING INDUSTRY

BIGGER CRUISE SHIPS
KEEP YARDS BUSY

Liners are getting bigger, and the competition stiffer.

Workers at the Monfalcone shipyards, near Trieste, are cutting steel in preparation for the building of a new class of mega-cruise liners of around 100,000 tons. The ships, destined for Carnival Cruise Lines and P&O's American subsidiary, Princess Cruises, will carry 2,600 passengers, compared with 2,000 on today's biggest ships.

The intense activity at the Monfalcone yards of Finantieri, Europe's largest shipbuilder, is a reflection of the boom in cruises in the North American market and in Europe and Asia. The Italian yard, experienced in most types of shipbuilding, returned to the cruise liner business in the mid-1980s after a break of 20 years. The market has proved the wisdom of this decision.

Big liners get bigger

Current demand is for more and bigger ships. Japan and South Korea are the world's biggest shipbuilders, with 70 percent of total orders between them, but European yards have strong skills and advanced technology for the booming cruise market.

Finantieri yards at Monfalcone and Venice lead in cruise ship orders through a combination of experience — the company goes back 200 years — and the wide use of

der two years. Finantieri has expanded capacity to two ships a year.

Designers such as Renzo Piano have been hired to provide a sleeker, Italian look to these giants of the sea. They will cater mainly to the North American market, which is expected to double to 8 million passengers or more by the end of the decade.

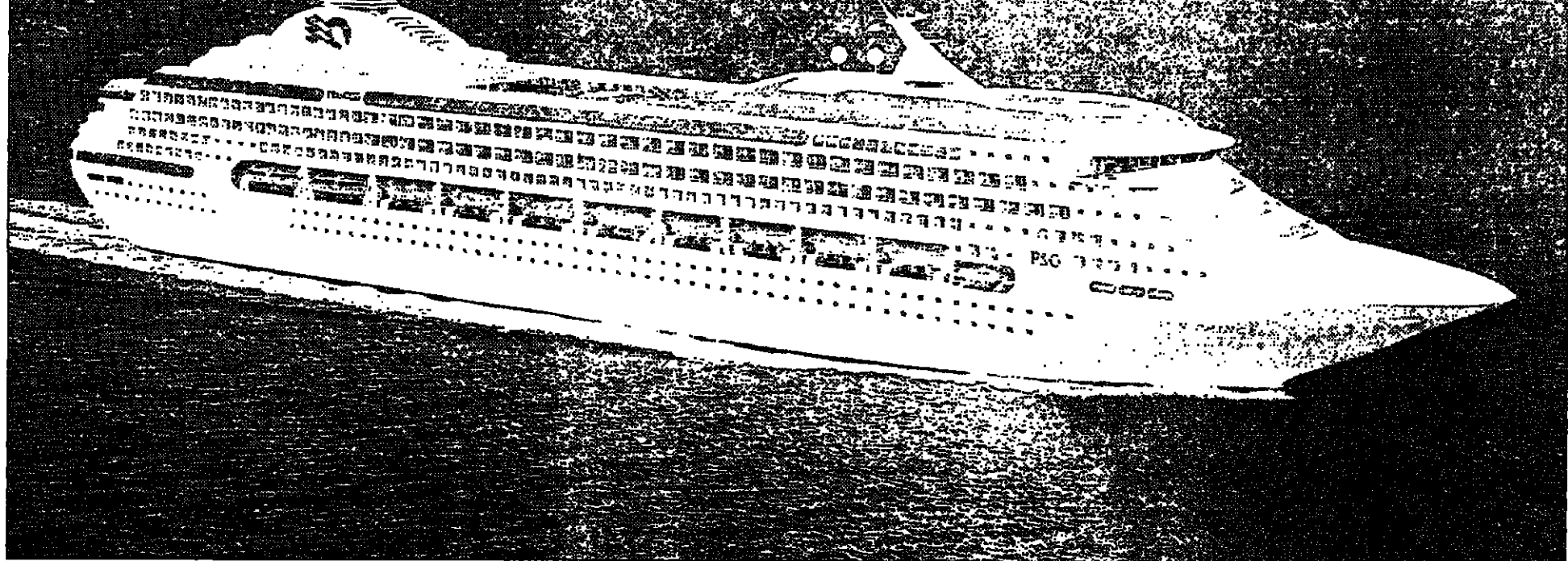
The New York-based Cruise Lines International Association, which monitors the 130 ships serving the North American market, reports \$6 billion to \$7 billion worth of fares last year, with total spending by passengers at around \$10 billion.

Relatively smaller ships, in the 50,000-to-60,000-ton range, are being built for the close to 1 million passengers in the European and Pacific markets.

Golf on B-deck

Today's speed of construction, unheard of a decade or so ago, is being maintained despite the extra demands of cruise line companies, which are piling on luxury in the cabins, restaurants and recreation areas, where refinements such as golf driving ranges are being installed. There are also stringent demands for seaworthiness and near-zero vibration.

As ship size grew, Fin-



Engineers made sure that the 77,000-ton Sun Princess could still squeeze through the Panama Canal, enabling it to sail from Alaska to the Caribbean.

protruding upper decks would also pass, enabling the Sun Princess to move between Alaska in the summer to the Caribbean in the winter.

The drawback to the newer 100,000-ton ships will be their inability to negotiate the Panama Canal because of their width. But the lines say that the Caribbean and Bermudan markets can sustain these floating hotels.

Heads of other leading European shipbuilding com-

cruise ships for Miami-based Royal Caribbean Cruise Lines and has two more, Legend of the Seas and Splendor of the Seas, capable of 24 knots, under construction.

Competition in Europe

"We can build 100,000-ton ships as well or even better than the Italians," says Mr. Dacremont when talking of the strong competition among European shipbuilders, including the Finns and Germans, for the new market of \$400 million ships. Sophisticated cruise ships have higher added value than bulk carriers.

"Decision-making in Japan is long and collective. We in Europe are better at the rapid decision-making that is a feature of building cruise ships, particularly in the first six months of the contract," adds Mr. Dacremont.

With Britain, like the United States, out of the running in building passenger ships, the competition for the French and Italians comes from the German yards of Meyer Werft, at Papenburg on the River Ems, and the Finnish Kvaerner Masa yards at Helsinki and Turku.

The 200-year-old German company will deliver the 67,000-ton Oriana to P&O next March. The vessel will cater to the British market, now expanding at between 15 percent and 20 percent a year. The Oriana was built in Meyer Werft's covered dock, which is as big as six football fields.

The German yard also has three orders from the American line, Celebrity Cruises. The first of these 70,000-ton ships, the Century, will be delivered at the end of next year for Bermuda and Caribbean service. It will feature a three-deck grand foyer, encircled by a spiral

staircase to give what the line calls "the atmosphere of a piazza."

Full order books

Under European Union regulations, direct aid to yards, fixed at 7.5 percent in principle, but running higher in Germany and Italy, will be phased out in 1996, but yards with full order books are not unduly worried.

Finland's Kvaerner Masa yards recently delivered the Fascination, the latest of a series of four luxury ships, to Carnival Cruises. Two more, the Imagination and the Inspiration, are being built at Helsinki, and another for Crystal Cruises at Turku. Orders have also been won for two ships for Royal Caribbean, Managing Director Martin Saarikangas says: "We have been making profits since 1989 and obtaining a 20 percent return on investment."

Alan Tillier

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION
AND COST-EFFECTIVENESS

A new joint service seeks to provide more efficient service in Asia and Europe.

The international shipping world will watch with close interest the fortunes of a major new alliance that starts on March 1, 1995. It involves the TSA group (Nedlloyd, CGM Orient, MISC), Mitsui OK Lines, Orient Overseas Container Line and American President Line, and its joint service will cover all main ports in Japan, Asia and North Europe with a fixed day service based on two sailings per week.

The Dutch shipping company Nedlloyd Lines is confident that this international cooperation will prove to be profitable. Managing Director Paul V.L. Bijvoets of

Nedlloyd Lines says that the partners involved will be able to "gear up" cooperation in order to reduce costs and provide a highly competitive service.

The service will be operated with 17 or 18 ships, of which Nedlloyd will provide nine to 11, including the new open-top container carrier Nedlloyd-Hongkong and a ship now under construction in Japan.

Extending the network

Nedlloyd's participation in the alliance will allow it to double the frequency of its sailings and improve the company's position in Europe-Far East trade.

"In the months to come we will consider the possibilities of cooperating on land," Mr. Bijvoets says. "The participants of the alliance could use each others' terminals, equipment, feeder services and block trains. In doing so we can extend our services to the Baltic, the Mediterranean, China and India."

Nedlloyd Lines also benefits from another international agreement. Together with 10 other shipping companies, Nedlloyd agreed on fixed tariffs within the East-bound Management Agreement. EMA is a regional unit of the Far Eastern Freight Conference. J.K.



South Korea shares with Japan 70 percent of total shipbuilding orders worldwide.

computer-assisted manufacturing techniques and robotics. Increasingly, large portions of these big liners are being built ashore in covered conditions and then swung into place for welding.

Fourteen-deck cruise ships of 70,000 to 77,000 tons, currently the world's largest, are being built in un-

cantieri engineers went to canals with their tape measures to make absolutely sure the ships now being built could pass through. They reported that the 77,000-ton Sun Princess, now under construction at Monfalcone, will make it through a 32.3-meter (106 foot) waterway and that its

panies, such as Jean-Noël Dacremont, chairman of Chantiers de l'Atlantique, the GEC-Alsthom subsidiary at Saint-Nazaire, France, say they also have the technology to build the mega-ships. The big French yard has already constructed a series of ultramodern, \$300 million, 70,000-ton

"THE SHIPPING INDUSTRY"
was produced in its entirety by the Advertising Department of the International Herald Tribune.
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SPORTS

Cowboys Rout Steelers
In Championship Style

By Thomas George

New York Times Service

PITTSBURGH — At first glance, the Dallas-Pittsburgh matchup was one of running backs, of Emmitt Smith vs. Barry Foster, of which team could run first and run last and eventually trample the opposing defense.

But as the game unfolded Sunday afternoon before 60,156 fans at Three Rivers Sta-

NFL ROUNDOUP

dium, it was clear that this National Football League duel would offer so much more.

It gave Barry Switzer his first victory as the Cowboys' head coach. It confirmed the notion that faced with a stiff challenge, the Dallas players were capable, once again, of turning a test into a joke. And it showed that the Dallas defense may not be as full of leaks as its peers had hoped.

Dallas won, 26-9, in such controlling, dominating fashion that the game was virtually over in the first half when Dallas led by 16-3. From that point on, it was clear that Foster was going nowhere, that Smith was running everywhere and that Dallas was the superior team.

Foster finished with 44 rushing yards; Smith gained 171. Pittsburgh gained 71 passing yards; Dallas had a total of 442.

With eight minutes left, Neil O'Donnell finally got Pittsburgh into the end zone on a 2-yard scramble and cut the Dallas lead to 19-9. But Smith followed with a 2-yard scoring run with 3 minutes 48 seconds left for the final margin.

"I know it's a long season, but I'm proud of today and the way we played," Switzer said. "We ate up the clock. We scored like six out of the seven times we had the ball, and I know there were field goals, but still, we were moving the ball and getting points."

■ In other games, The Associated Press reported:

Dolphins 39, Patriots 35: In a shootout reminiscent of the wild American Football League days, Dan Marino was the one left standing in the end, outdueling New England's Drew Bledsoe five touchdowns to four in Miami.

The last one, a 35-yarder to Irving Fryar on fourth down with 3:19 remaining, gave Fryar 211 yards and three scores.

Jets 23, Bills 3: In Buffalo, it was impossible to tell which team had won the last four American Football Conference titles. The Jets were that dominant, holding Thurman Thomas to 5 yards rushing on seven carries and constantly harassing Jim Kelly, who left with a bandage on his bruised right hand.

Rams 14, Cardinals 12: The Cardinals outgained the Rams 230 yards to 152 and had the ball for 38:22, but they lost in Buddy Ryan's return to head coaching in Anaheim, California.

Chargers 37, Broncos 34: In Denver, John Elway couldn't lift the Broncos to victory and handed San Diego three critical turnovers.

Stan Humphries threw three touchdown passes and line-backer Junior Seau recovered a bizarre fumble by Elway in the waning seconds. The San Diego defense converted two interceptions into touchdowns, including safety Stanley Richard's 99-yard return for a score on the final play of the first half.

In earlier games, reported Monday in some editions of the *Herald Tribune*:

Chiefs 30, Saints 17: Joe Montana completed 24 of 35 passes for 315 yards and touchdowns of 11 yards to Willie Davis and 2 yards to Keith Cash in New Orleans. He is 10-0 in the Superdome building, including a Super Bowl victory after the 1989 season.

Packers 16, Vikings 10: Sterling Sharpe didn't make good on his walkout, instead coming to terms on a salary adjustment and then catching a 14-yard touchdown pass among his seven receptions for Green Bay against visiting Minnesota.

Browns 28, Bengals 20: In Cincinnati, Cleveland had a punt and a kickoff return for touchdowns, the first team to do that since Detroit in 1977.

Randy Baldwin ran a kickoff back 85 yards, and Eric Metcalf went a club-record 92 yards with a punt within a three-minute span in the second quarter.

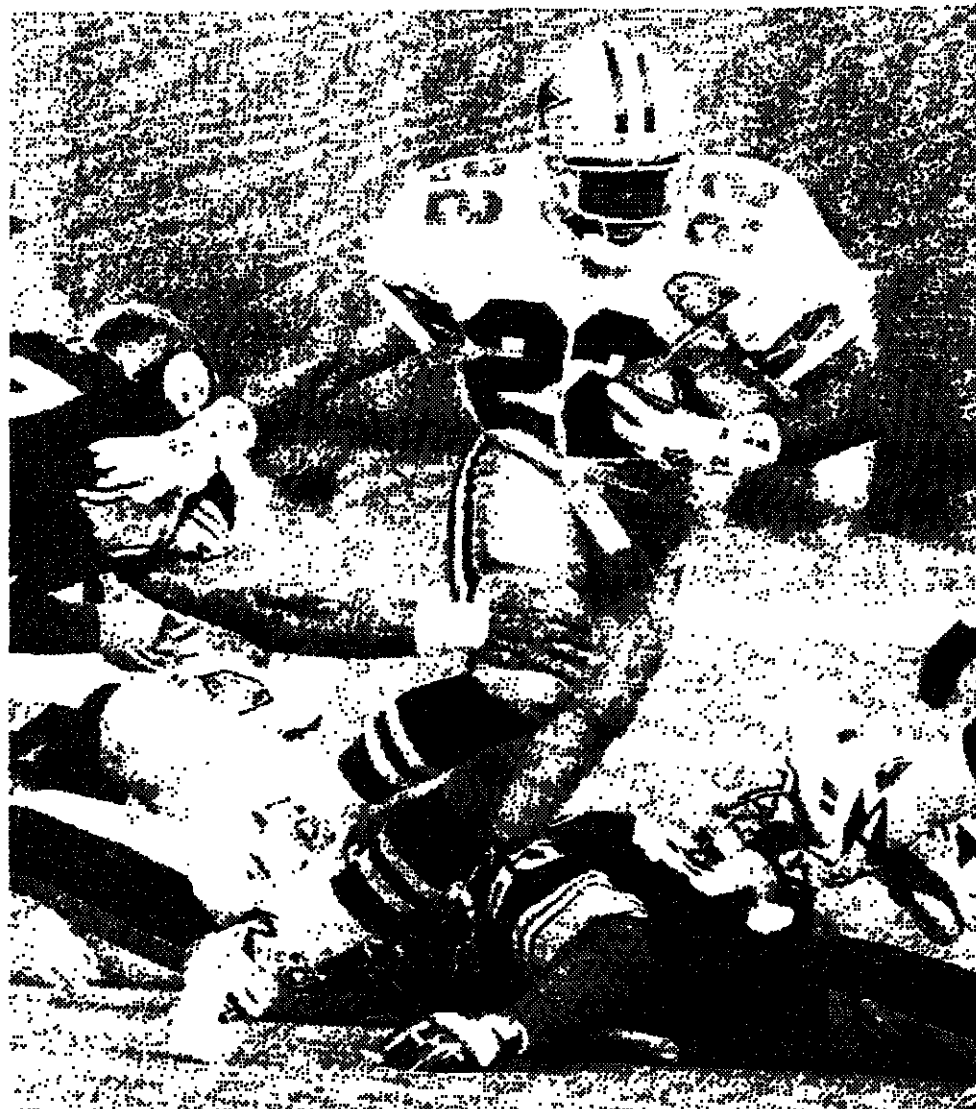
Giants 28, Eagles 23: David Meggett returned a punt 68 yards for a touchdown, ran 26 for a TD and recovered a fumble to set up another as New York capitalized on early errors by Philadelphia at Giants Stadium.

Bears 21, Buccaneers 9: In Chicago, Chris Gedney caught his first two NFL touchdowns passes and Erik Kramer hit 18 of 25 passes.

Seahawks 28, Redskins 7: In Washington, Terry Woodson ran an interception back 69 yards for a TD and recovered a fumble, while Chris Warren rushed for 100 yards and Seattle spoiled Norv Turner's debut as the Redskins' coach.

Colts 45, Oilers 21: In Indianapolis, the running back Marshall Faulk had 174 total yards — 143 rushing — and three touchdowns as the Colts opened a 42-0 halftime lead and never let Houston back in the game.

Lions 31, Falcons 28: Detroit's Jason Hanson didn't let a cramp bother him, kicking a 37-yard field goal to defeat visiting Atlanta in overtime. Hanson got the cramp when he made a tackle on the last kickoff of regulation.



Emmitt Smith of Dallas scrambling for some of his 170 yards in the victory in Pittsburgh.

IOC Session Ends
With Election of
12 New Members

Reuters

PARIS — The former Olympic sprint champion Valeri Borzov was among 12 new members elected on Monday to the International Olympic Committee in a vote that brought the strength of the organization to 100 for the first time.

Borzov, now the Ukrainian sports minister, was voted in by the IOC session on the last of 11 days of talks marking the centenary of the modern Olympic movement.

Borzov, winner of gold medals in the 100 and 200 meters at the Munich Olympics in 1972, was one of six nominees for new seats on the IOC. The other six were replacements for members who have retired or died.

The six replacement members were James Easton of the United States, Craig Reddie of Britain, Mohamad Hasan of Indonesia, Mario Pescante of Italy, Gerhard Heiberg of Norway and Arne Ljungqvist of Sweden.

The other five new seats went to Austin Sealy of Barbados, Robin Mitchell of Fiji, Alpha Ibrahim Diallo of Guinea, Alex Gilyad of Israel and Shamil Tarpishev of Russia.

Easton is president of the world archery federation and Heiberg organized the 1994 Lil-

lehammer Games. There are four national Olympic committee presidents among the newcomers: Borzov, Pescante, Reddie and Sealy.

IOC sources said Pescante, who has been ordered to stand trial in Italy with 18 others on charges of abuse of office connected with the remodeling of Rome's Olympic stadium for the 1990 World Cup finals, had been asked to agree to resign should he be found guilty.

In other elections, Prince Alexandre de Merode, Belgian president of the IOC medical commission, was elected as one of four IOC vice-presidents, replacing Kevan Gosper of Australia, who was due to quit after four years in the post.

He Zhenliang of China was elected to the IOC's executive board in place of Flor Isava, Fonseca of Venezuela. None of those elected won their IOC seats through a new rule passed on Sunday. The rule allows the IOC president, Juan Antonio Samaranch, to name up to 10 new members, subject to a veto by the session.

Samaranch is expected to appoint several international federation presidents at the next session in Budapest in June.

No Strike, No Money, Just Baseball in the Bronx

By Matthew Purdy

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Just as George Steinbrenner so often warned might happen, it is baseball season and Yankee Stadium is just another vacant building in the South Bronx.

The House That Ruth Built didn't go dark for the reasons the team's owner predicted — the fans' fear of crime and other urban demons. The player's strike shut the stadium, of course. But in a way, the strike has cleared the air in the borough of all that yammering about the Yankees moving to New Jersey, about the players walking, about a salary cap, which had muffled the cheers for the team's glorious season.

Now in the Yankee Stadium neighborhood, sandwiched between the expressway and the elevated subway line, there is just baseball, pure and simple.

Across 161st Street from the creamy-white stadium is Babe Ruth Field, a public park with a pair of chewed-up diamonds that are meager fields of fantasy for everyone from lazy afternoon fly shaggers to spitting-serious leagues of teen-age hardball players and aging softball addicts.

With the big-league strikers of summer having left the game, the crack of the balls being hit by professional bats have been replaced by the "dink" of amateurs' metal bats. And the crowds for games at Babe Ruth Field are obviously smaller than they were in Yankee Stadium (but perhaps no less passionate, judging by the only spectators at a recent teen-age hardball game, a couple necking in the corner of the bleachers).

This is the game at its essence, played in defiance of all the moneyed forces that conspired to interrupt the professional season.

"They don't own the game," said Angel Feliciano, 32, who was playing a mean softball northstop the other night. "Neither the players nor the owners own the game."

It's owned by people like Wilken Martinez, 16, a rangy center fielder fresh from the Dominican Republic, swinging the bat on Babe Ruth Field, powering one ball after another in graceful arches reaching toward the cool blue summer sky.

And by Feliciano, a bank administrator during the week and a semipro player on weekends, keeping his arm in tune playing evening softball.

And by Manuel Rodriguez, 29, a night clerk at a supermarket, fielding sharp grounders hit by his brother, Luis, while behind him his 12-year-old son,

This is the game at its essence, played in defiance of all the moneyed forces that conspired to interrupt the professional season.

Jonathan, waits patiently with a big mitt for any balls that get past his father.

One afternoon, Rodriguez looked across 161st Street. The gates of Yankee Stadium were shuttered and a sign on the outside said "Thank You Fans See You Soon." Or maybe not so soon.

"It's about money," he said. "The owners want more money. The owners don't want to play. They're not supposed to do that. They're supposed to play. When I play, it's something different. It's a game."

Rodriguez said that he knew the intoxication of the crowd. He played Double A ball in Santo Domingo before he came to the United States eight years ago.

"In my country, I played in the big stadium," he said. "That was my dream. All my life I want to play in the major leagues."

Instead, he plays pick-up ball by day and at night travels to Brooklyn, where he cleans a supermarket.

But baseball is a game of bad hops. And just as the Yankees' splendid season was so unceremoniously shortened by the strike, circumstances also interrupt the pure play of the amateurs across the street.

A player with "Bronx Family Court" emblazoned across his shirt was frantically trying to scrounge up a new softball on a recent night. The municipal softball league requires that each team provide a new ball to begin the fourth inning and the Family Court player needed a ball to continue his team's championship game. But he was having no luck.

"Our coach isn't here, we don't have a ball," he said to some players in another game. "We're going to have to forfeit the game. Great way to go out."

And Kermit Middleton, 17, the skinny ace of the Orioles, a teen-age team vying for the championship of a league sponsored by Columbia University, was long-faced because he was going to miss his team's playoff games. His family was going to visit relatives in North Carolina.

But he was leaving his team in good hands — at least to hear his teammates tell it.

"We're somewhat like the Yankees, so I think we're going to sweep it," said Marlon Christie, 17, who plays both third base and catcher.

Christie is a determined guy. In fact, he's so certain he is headed for the big leagues that he has picked up some qualities of big leaguers — such as granting interviews while changing into his street clothes, which he did the other day standing on the edge of a field.

"You're supposed to play baseball for fun," he said, pulling on a pair of madras shorts. "If you don't play ball for fun, what's the use of playing?"

Bringing rights might be one reason.

"We have power hitters and speed and defense and pitching, an all-around ball club," said Christie.

"We actually have more speed than the Yankees."

Not to mention a better shot at the championship.

SIDELINES

Bugno Gets 2-Year Ban for Drug Use

MILAN (AP) — Gianni Bugno, a two-time world cycling champion from Italy, was suspended on Monday for two years after testing positive for the use of caffeine, a banned substance, the Italian Professional Cycling League said.

Bugno was tested on Aug. 17 after the Agostini Cup race in Italy. After news of the positive test on the "A" sample, Bugno said he had drunk a cup of coffee before the race but denied taking any substance banned by the Italian cycling federation. The second sample was tested last Friday at the Italian National Olympic Committee laboratory in Rome.

Bugno, who was also fined 3,000 Swiss francs (\$2,300), can appeal the suspension. But after news of the failed test emerged in the World Cycling Championships last month, Bugno, 30, had said he would retire from racing if he were to be suspended. The Italian cyclist won the Tour of Italy in 1990 and was world road champion in 1991 and 1992.

Springer Wins Milwaukee Open Golf

MILWAUKEE (AP) — Mike Springer overcame a shot into the bleachers to par the 18th hole for a 4-under-par 67 and a one-stroke victory over Loren Roberts in the Greater Milwaukee Open.

Springer finished on Sunday with a 72-hole total of 16-under 268. Roberts, who set a course record Friday with a 63, shot a final-round 68. Four players finished two shots back, including Bob Estes (72), the third-round leader, Mark Calcavecchia (71), Tom Purtzer (64) and Joey Sindelar (69).

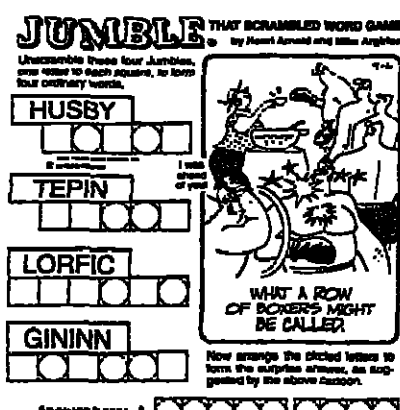
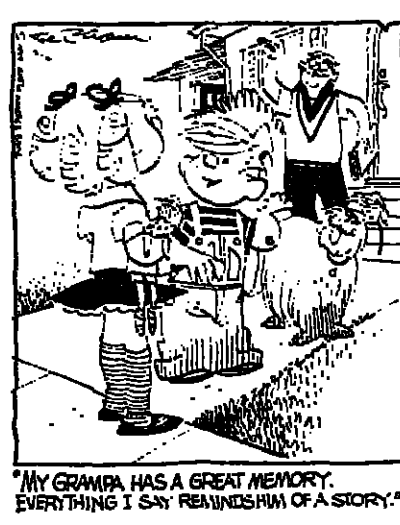
For the Record

Al Unser Jr. won the IndyCar race in Vancouver, British Columbia, on Sunday, his third straight victory and eighth of the season. Robby Gordon was second, followed by Michael Andretti. Nigel Mansell, the defending champion, and Unser's teammate Emerson Fittipaldi crashed on the last lap without injury.

Roberto Baggio, Italy's World Cup soccer hero, will not play in his country's opening European Championship qualifying match against Slovenia on Wednesday because of a thigh strain. (Reuters)

Michael Carbajal, a former WBC and IBF junior flyweight boxing champion, was arrested Sunday in Tempe, Arizona, on felony charges after he allegedly fired a dozen shots into the air when he was denied entrance to a party. (AP)

DENNIS THE MENACE



Answers: 1. A. HUSBY, 2. A. TEPIN, 3. A. LORIC, 4. A. GINNIN

Today's Jumble: HUSBY, TEPIN, LORIC, GINNIN

Answers: 1. A. HUSBY, 2. A. TEPIN, 3. A. LORIC, 4. A. GINNIN

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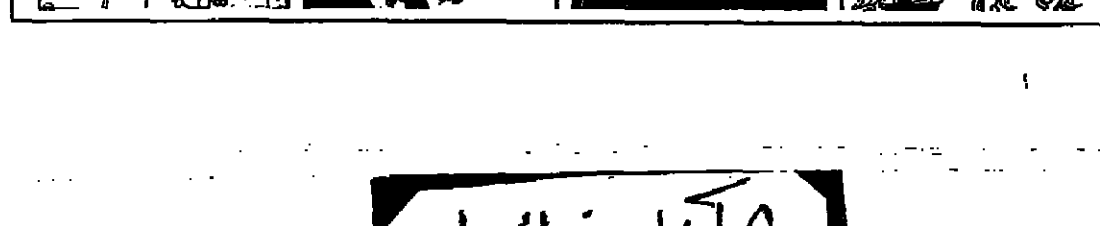
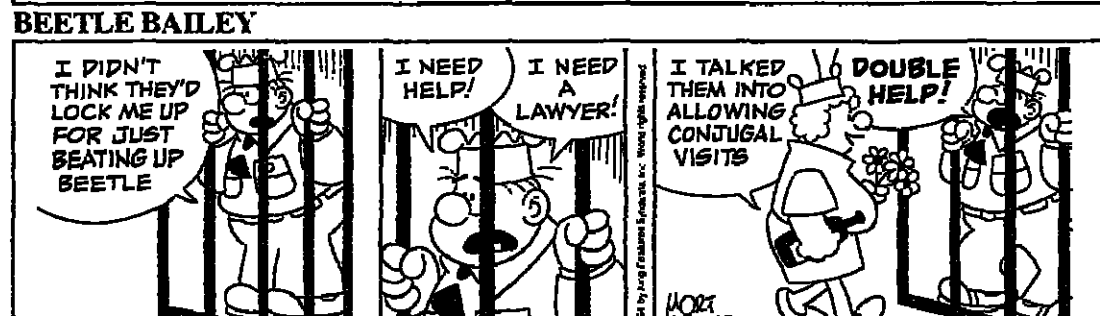
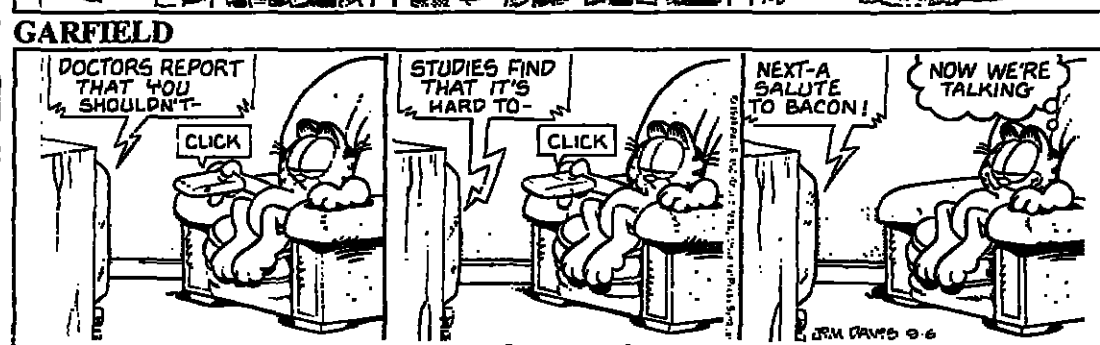
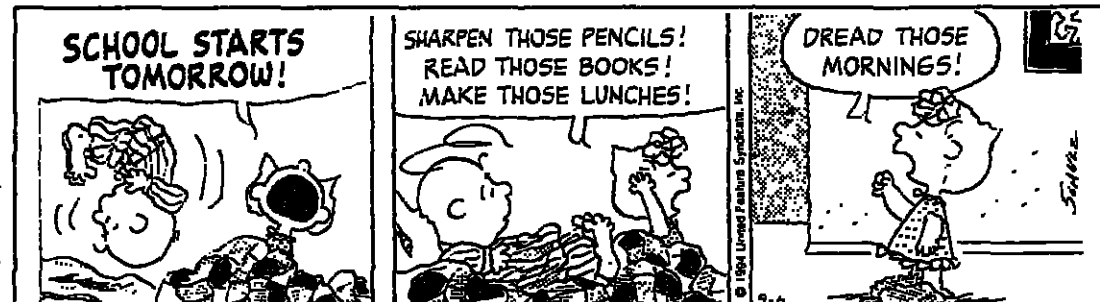
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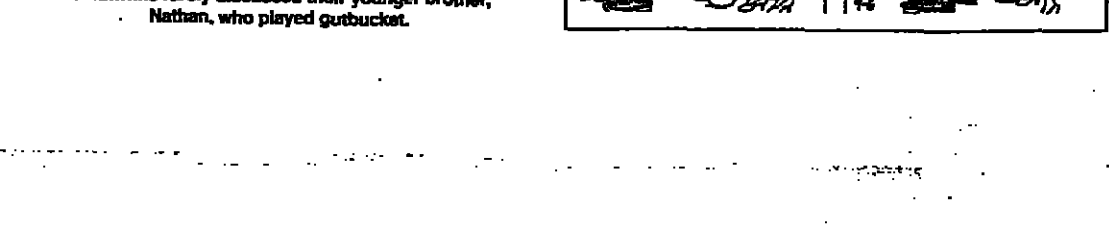
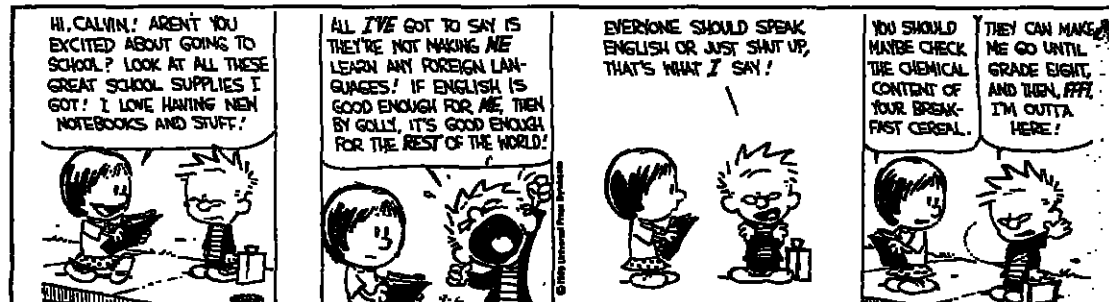
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PEANUTS



CALVIN AND HOBBES



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SPORTS

Graf Gains, Joined by Novotna

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Steffi Graf, her game primed for the year's final Grand Slam tournament, buried Zina Garrison Jackson under a barrage of winners, 6-1, 6-2, on Monday to grab her expected spot in the U.S. Open quarterfinals.

The top-seeded Graf is seeking her second straight U.S. Open women's singles title and her fourth overall. She also won in 1988-89.

Also advancing into the quarterfinals were seventh-seeded Jana Novotna of the Czech Republic, a 6-0, 6-4 winner over No. 15 Magdalena Maleeva of Bulgaria, and No. 11 Amanda Coetzer of South Africa, a 6-3, 6-0 winner over Japan's Mana Endo.

The first man to move into the quarterfinals was Bernd Karbacher of Germany, who defeated Italy's Gianluca Pozzi, 6-2, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4.

Graf, who needed just 52 minutes to dispatch the 10th-seeded Garrison Jackson, still hasn't played an hour-long match in this year's Open. She beat Anne Mall in 45 minutes, Sandra Cacic in 55 and Radka Bobkova in 52.

After just 15 minutes of play, Graf was already up 5-0 and she never allowed Garrison Jackson to get into the match.

When the American tried to charge the net, Graf was ready with a winning pass. And Garrison Jackson was not match for Graf when the German kept her back on the baseline.

Graf was never under pressure from the service line either. She did not face a single break point.

Novotna, the 1993 Wimbledon runner-up, won the first seven games before Maleeva finally got on the scoreboard.



No. 7 Jana Novotna, who stopped Magdalena Maleeva on Monday at the U.S. Open.

drawing polite applause from the fans.

Coetzer breezed past 44th-seeded Endo to reach her first career Grand Slam quarterfinal. It was Endo who picked off sixth-seeded American Lindsay Davenport in the third round.

But Endo was no match for Coetzer on Monday as the South African rolled into the final eight without dropping a set in four matches.

(AP, Reuters)

A Swede Ousts Edberg

Jonas Bjorkman crept up on Stefan Edberg, his fellow Swede, and mugged him with a vengeance on Sunday night, eliminating the fifth-ranked, two-time U.S. Open winner with a 6-4, 6-4, 6-0 third-round victory. Reuters reported.

Edberg, 28, who won the U.S. Open in 1991 and 1992, did not seem to have a chance against

his 22-year-old opponent, who pushed all over the court with powerful groundstrokes and pinpoint volleys that left Edberg a hapless observer to his own demise.

Edberg, the fifth seed, was so futile that early in the third set he raised his hands in victory after a ball had merely hit the tape and dropped to the other side for a point.

Edberg attempted to alter the pace late in the match by staying back on the baseline and trading shots with the unseeded Bjorkman, whose best previous U.S. Open showing was a second-round appearance last year.

But Edberg's offerings were so unimaginative and weak that Bjorkman was able to plant his heavily muscled legs and fire the ball back much harder than he had received it.

Edberg fell near the end of the first set, apparently jam-

ming his right wrist a bit, but he said it was not a factor in his poor showing.

Earlier, Pete Sampras, the defending men's champion and top-ranked player in the world, was admittedly off his game, but managed to get it together in time to advance to the fourth round with a 4-6, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3 victory over 18th-ranked Roger Smith of the Bahamas.

Yevgeni Kafelnikov of Russia, on a tear that has seen him jump from 104th to 11th in the world, beat 26th-ranked Carlos Costa of Spain, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.

In women's play on Sunday, Gigi Fernandez defeated her American compatriot Ginger Helgeson, 6-3, 6-4, in a fourth-round match.

No. 2 Arantxa Sanchez Vicario, winner of the French Open, rolled over the unseeded American Ann Grossman, 6-2, 6-0, in 70 minutes.

100-Meter Swim Mark for China

Chinese Win 3 Titles on First Day

ROME — Le Jingyi became the first Chinese swimmer to break the 100-freestyle world record and China won all three women's gold medals Monday on the first day of the swimming competition at the World Championships.

Hungary's Norbert Rozsa edged his countryman, Karoly Guttler, in the men's 100 breaststroke, and Antti Kasvio became the first Finn to win a world title when he upset the favorite, Anders Holmertz of Sweden, in the 200 freestyle.

But the day belonged to China's women.

Le powered to victory in 54.01, eclipsing the mark set by the American freestyler Jenny Thompson, who was swimming in the next lane, by 0.47.

The second Chinese swimmer home, Lu Bin, also beat Thompson's 2-year-old mark, clocking 54.15. The German star Franz Van Almsick won the bronze in 54.77, with Thompson finishing fourth in 55.16.

She had set the world mark of 54.48 in Indianapolis in 1992. Lu came back later to win a gold medal in the 800-meter freestyle relay as China set a championship record of 7:59.96.

Germany took silver, with Van Almsick collecting her second medal of the night, in 54.81.37. The United States, with Thompson returning to swim the second leg, won the bronze in 55.03.16.

The other Chinese champion Monday was Dai Guohong in the women's 400 medley, ahead of the Americans Allison Wagner and Kristine Quance.



China's triumphant Le Jingyi after she set the 100-meter freestyle record Monday at the world championships.

Wagner had the lead at half-way but Dai produced a powerful breaststroke leg to charge through and leave both Americans trailing.

Le Jingyi appeared to set a trend in assaults on world records. After her stunning start to the seven-day swimming competition, in the men's competition Rozsa was only 0.01 off the world mark at the next final, the 100 breaststroke.

Rozsa touched in 28.53 ahead of Guttler and, by half-way down the second length, it

was clear the gold medal was between the two Hungarians. Rozsa was first in 1:01.24, outside Guttler's world mark but a championship record and tying the fastest time of the year, which he set in April.

Guttler was second in 1:01.44 and Belgium's Frédéric Deburghgraeve was a surprise bronze medalist in 1:01.79.

Holmertz was inside world record pace until the third turn of the 200 meters freestyle and wound up with the silver medal. Kasvio, bronze medalist at

the 1992 Barcelona Olympics, was behind the Swede for three-quarters of the race and made his move when Holmertz tired down the fourth length.

Kasvio's time of 1:47.32 was well outside the 5-year-old world record set by Giorgio Lamberti of Italy, and Holmertz finished in 1:48.24, more than 1½ seconds outside it.

New Zealand's Danyon Loader also appeared to be catching the Swede near the end and won the bronze in 1:48.49.86.

The world record in the 800 meters relay also appeared in danger as China and Germany swapped the lead.

Low Ying had the Chinese inside world-record pace with a first leg of 1:59.85 before Van Almsick made her charge.

Van Almsick, 16, who won two Olympic medals as a 14-year-old in Barcelona, hauled the Germans from third to first on the second leg with a phenomenal swim of 1:58.30. She covered the first 100 in 57.08 and, by half-way, the Germans were 0.02 inside the world record pace.

It slowed after that, however, and the Chinese, through Zhou Guanbin and Lu Bin, overtook the Germans to win by 3.41 seconds.

The other German silver medalists were Kerstin Kielgass, Julia Jung and the veteran Dagmar Hase. The American swimmers who collected bronze were Cristina Teuscher, Thompson, the long-distance specialist Janet Evans and Nicole Haislett.

Fu Mingxia, the only diver to win back-to-back world titles from the 10-meter highboard, was a surprise flop in the 3-meter springboard preliminaries. The 16-year-old Chinese placed 25th out of 36 competitors and failed to make Wednesday's final.

SCOREBOARD

FOOTBALL

NFL Standings

American Conference	Week	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
Indianapolis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atlanta	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
N.Y. Jets	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Buffalo	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
New England	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

CFL Standings

Western Division	Week	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
Winnipeg	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Edmonton	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calgary	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saskatchewan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hamilton	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

National Conference

Week	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0
Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	0
Green Bay	1	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tampa Bay	1	0	0	0	0	0

Soccer

Italian First Division

Week	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
AC Milan	1	0	0	0	0	0
Inter Milan	1	0	0	0	0	0
Juventus	1	0	0	0	0	0
Lazio	1	0	0	0	0	0
Parma	1	0	0	0	0	0

Soccer

Milwaukee Open

Week	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0
Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	0
Green Bay	1	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tampa Bay	1	0	0	0	0	0

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